



# Agenda

## RACIAL JUSTICE TASK FORCE

June 7, 2017

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

30 Muir Road, ZA Room

Martinez

### Agenda Items:

1. **1:00-1:05 Introductions of Taskforce Members**
2. **1:05-1:10 Approval of the Meeting Minutes (April and May) [Action Item]**
3. **1:10-1:15 Public Comment** on any item under the jurisdiction of the Task Force and not on this agenda.  
(Speakers may be limited to three minutes.)
4. **1:15-1:30 Adoption of Mission, Commitments, and Working Agreements [Action Item]**
5. **1:30 -1:40 Discussion of Community Engagement and Input**
6. **1:30-2:00 Preliminary Data Prioritization of Juvenile Justice Data [Action Item]**
7. **2:00-2:55 Review Local Data Inventory and Adult Justice System Process Flow**
8. **2:55-3:00 Next Steps**
9. **Adjourn**

☺ The Office of Reentry & Justice will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend Racial Justice Task Force meetings. Contact the person listed below at least 72 hours before the meeting.

📁 Any disclosable public records related to an item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by the County to a majority of members of the Racial Justice Task Force less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 651 Pine Street, 10th floor, during normal business hours.

✉ Public comment may be submitted via electronic mail on agenda items at least one full workday prior to the published meeting time.

### For Additional Information Contact:

**Lara DeLaney**, Director of Office of  
Reentry & Justice  
Phone (925) 335-1097 Fax (925) 335-1098  
**Lara.DeLaney@cao.cccounty.us**

## Glossary of Acronyms, Abbreviations, and other Terms (in alphabetical order):

Contra Costa County has a policy of making limited use of acronyms, abbreviations, and industry-specific language in its Board of Supervisors meetings and written materials. Following is a list of commonly used language that may appear in oral presentations and written materials associated with Board meetings:

<b>AB</b>	Assembly Bill	<b>HIPAA</b>	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
<b>ABAG</b>	Association of Bay Area Governments	<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ACA</b>	Assembly Constitutional Amendment	<b>HOV</b>	High Occupancy Vehicle
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>AFSCME</b>	American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees	<b>HUD</b>	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>AICP</b>	American Institute of Certified Planners	<b>Inc.</b>	Incorporated
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>IOC</b>	Internal Operations Committee
<b>ALUC</b>	Airport Land Use Commission	<b>ISO</b>	Industrial Safety Ordinance
<b>AOD</b>	Alcohol and Other Drugs	<b>JPA</b>	Joint (exercise of) Powers Authority or Agreement
<b>ARRA</b>	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	<b>Lamorinda</b>	Lafayette-Moraga-Orinda Area
<b>BAAQMD</b>	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	<b>LAFCo</b>	Local Agency Formation Commission
<b>BART</b>	Bay Area Rapid Transit District	<b>LLC</b>	Limited Liability Company
<b>BCDC</b>	Bay Conservation & Development Commission	<b>LLP</b>	Limited Liability Partnership
<b>BGO</b>	Better Government Ordinance	<b>Local 1</b>	Public Employees Union Local 1
<b>BOS</b>	Board of Supervisors	<b>LVN</b>	Licensed Vocational Nurse
<b>CALTRANS</b>	California Department of Transportation	<b>MAC</b>	Municipal Advisory Council
<b>CalWIN</b>	California Works Information Network	<b>MBE</b>	Minority Business Enterprise
<b>CalWORKS</b>	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids	<b>M.D.</b>	Medical Doctor
<b>CAER</b>	Community Awareness Emergency Response	<b>M.F.T.</b>	Marriage and Family Therapist
<b>CAO</b>	County Administrative Officer or Office	<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>CCHP</b>	Contra Costa Health Plan	<b>MOE</b>	Maintenance of Effort
<b>CCTA</b>	Contra Costa Transportation Authority	<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>CDBG</b>	Community Development Block Grant	<b>MTC</b>	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
<b>CEQA</b>	California Environmental Quality Act	<b>NACo</b>	National Association of Counties
<b>CIO</b>	Chief Information Officer	<b>OB-GYN</b>	Obstetrics and Gynecology
<b>COLA</b>	Cost of living adjustment	<b>O.D.</b>	Doctor of Optometry
<b>ConFire</b>	Contra Costa Consolidated Fire District	<b>OES-EOC</b>	Office of Emergency Services-Emergency Operations Center
<b>CPA</b>	Certified Public Accountant	<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index	<b>Psy.D.</b>	Doctor of Psychology
<b>CSA</b>	County Service Area	<b>RDA</b>	Redevelopment Agency
<b>CSAC</b>	California State Association of Counties	<b>RFI</b>	Request For Information
<b>CTC</b>	California Transportation Commission	<b>RFP</b>	Request For Proposal
<b>dba</b>	doing business as	<b>RFQ</b>	Request For Qualifications
<b>EBMUD</b>	East Bay Municipal Utility District	<b>RN</b>	Registered Nurse
<b>EIR</b>	Environmental Impact Report	<b>SB</b>	Senate Bill
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement	<b>SBE</b>	Small Business Enterprise
<b>EMCC</b>	Emergency Medical Care Committee	<b>SWAT</b>	Southwest Area Transportation Committee
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Medical Services	<b>TRANSPAC</b>	Transportation Partnership & Cooperation (Central)
<b>EPSDT</b>	State Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and treatment Program (Mental Health)	<b>TRANSPLAN</b>	Transportation Planning Committee (East County)
<b>et al.</b>	et ali (and others)	<b>TRE or TTE</b>	Trustee
<b>FAA</b>	Federal Aviation Administration	<b>TWIC</b>	Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency	<b>UCC</b>	Urban Counties Caucus
<b>F&amp;HS</b>	Family and Human Services Committee	<b>VA</b>	Department of Veterans Affairs
<b>First 5</b>	First Five Children and Families Commission (Proposition 10)	<b>vs.</b>	versus (against)
<b>FTE</b>	Full Time Equivalent	<b>WAN</b>	Wide Area Network
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year	<b>WBE</b>	Women Business Enterprise
<b>GHAD</b>	Geologic Hazard Abatement District	<b>WCCTAC</b>	West Contra Costa Transportation Advisory Committee
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System		
<b>HCD</b>	(State Dept of) Housing & Community Development		
<b>HHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services		

## Schedule of Upcoming Meetings

# RACIAL JUSTICE TASK FORCE 2017 MEETING SCHEDULE



## **The Contra Costa County Administrator's Office, Office of Reentry and Justice**

Invites community members to these public meetings as the Racial Justice Task Force identifies way to reduce racial and ethnic disparities within Contra Costa's local justice system. These meetings are on the first Wednesday of the month.

<b>Date: June 7<sup>th</sup></b> Time: 1:00 pm-3:00pm Location: 30 Muir Road, Martinez ZA Room	<b>Date: July 5<sup>th</sup></b> Time: 1:00pm-3:00pm Location: 30 Muir Road, Martinez ZA Room	<b>Date: August 2<sup>nd</sup></b> Time: 1:00pm-3:00pm Location: 30 Muir Road, Martinez ZA Room
<b>Date: September 6<sup>th</sup></b> Time: 1:00pm-3:00pm Location: 50 Douglas Dr., Suite 200 Martinez 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Conference Room	<b>Date: October 4<sup>th</sup></b> Time: 1:00pm-3:00pm Location: 30 Muir Road, Martinez ZA Room	<b>Date: November 1<sup>st</sup></b> Time: 1:00pm-3:00pm Location: 30 Muir Road, Martinez ZA Room
<b>Date: December 6<sup>th</sup></b> Time: 1:00pm-3:00pm Location: 50 Douglas Dr., Suite 200 Martinez 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Conference Room		





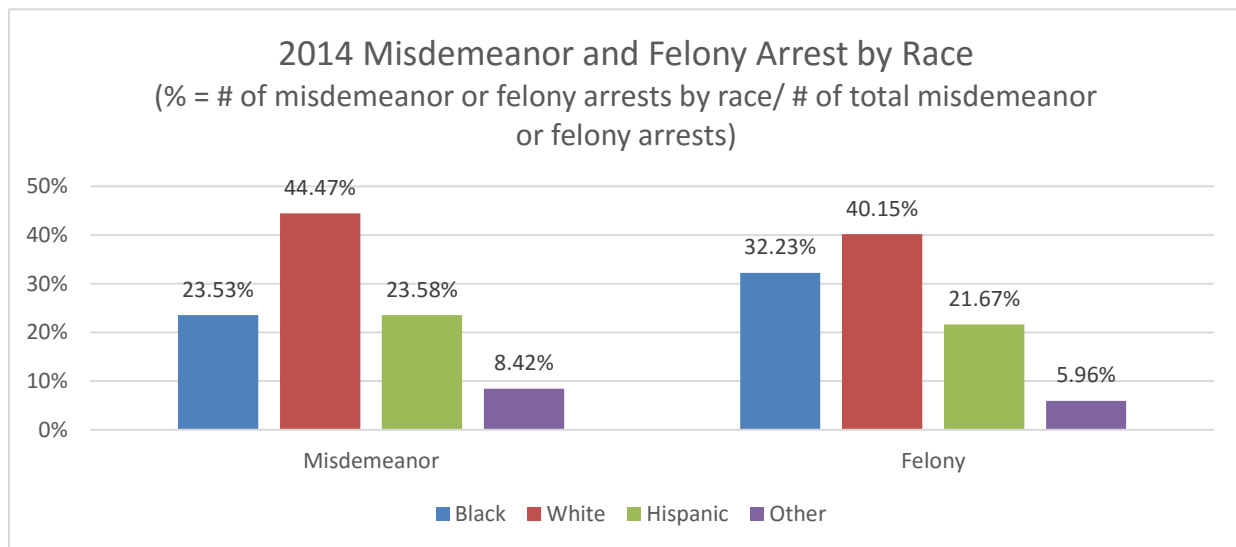
## Meeting #3 Data Packet

This document provides additional information on the data presented in the adult process flow, and also includes supplemental data to provide additional context to the data as well.

### Custodial Arrest

Figures 1-5 below detail 2014 data from the Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice on misdemeanor and felony arrests by race. Figure 1 demonstrates the proportion of all misdemeanor and felony arrests, by race, while Figures 2-5 display misdemeanor and felony arrest rates across race by all arresting agencies combined, as well as by local law enforcement agencies, the Sheriff's Office, and California Highway Patrol, respectively. Supplemental Figures 1a and 1b demonstrate the proportion of misdemeanor and felony arrests by race from 2005 to 2014.

**Figure 1. In 2014, White adults make up the greatest share of misdemeanor and felony arrests.**

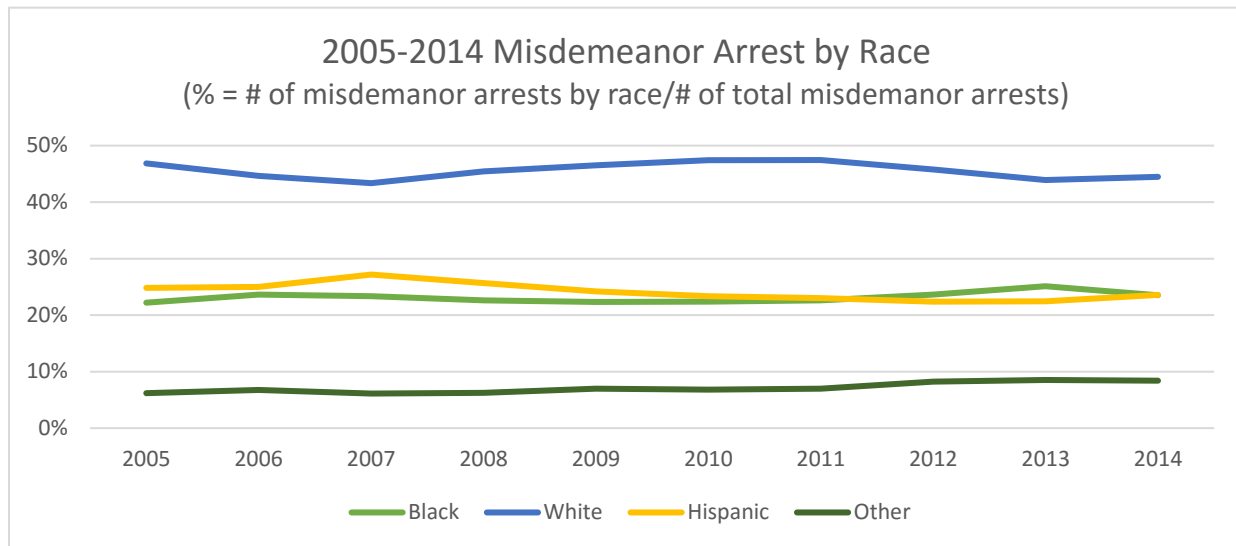


Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.



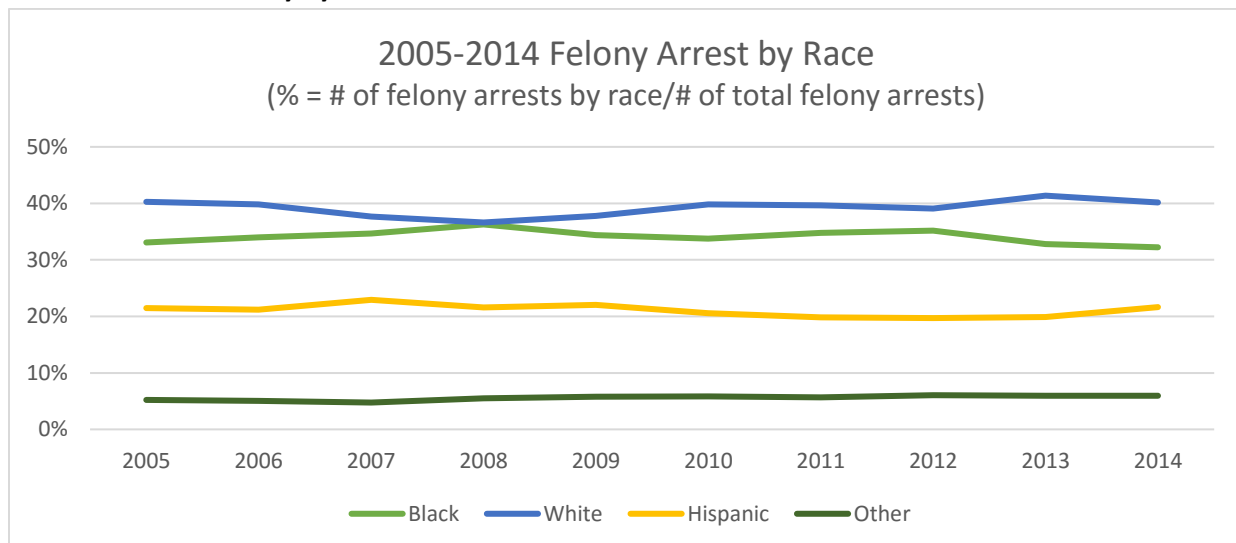
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**Supplemental Figure 1a. From 2005-2014, White adults make up the greatest share of misdemeanor arrests.**



Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

**Supplemental Figure 1b. Overall, from 2005-2014, White adults make up the greatest share of felony arrests followed closely by Black adults.**

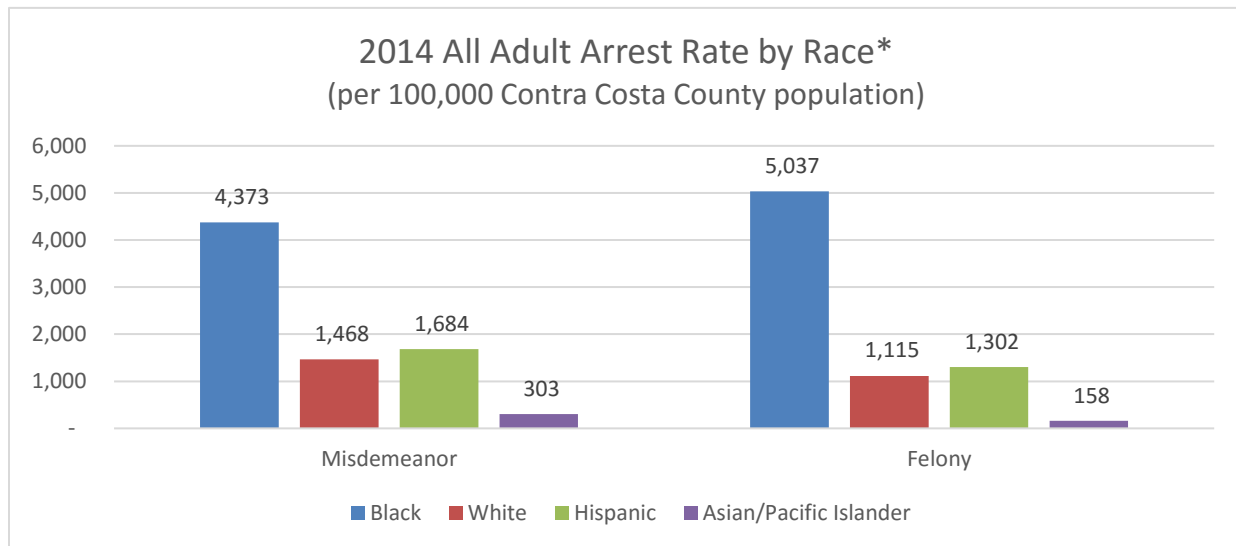


Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.



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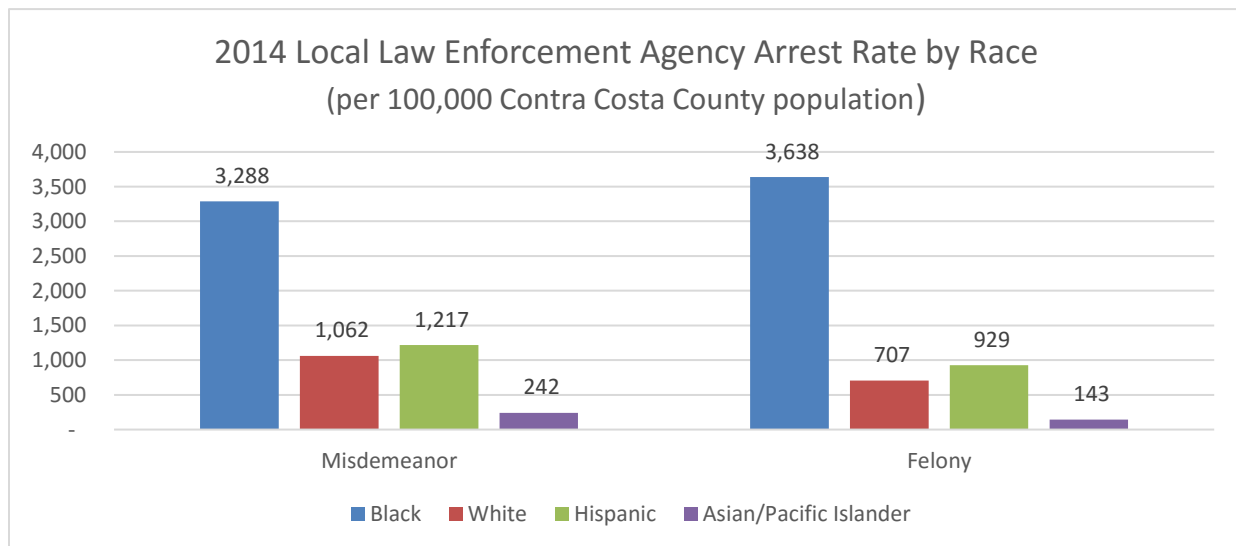
**Figure 2. In 2014, Black adults are arrested for misdemeanors and felonies at much higher rates than all other adults.**



Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

\*These data includes arrests by all agencies combined: Law Enforcement Agencies, the Sheriff's Office, and California Highway Patrol.

**Figure 3. In 2014, Black adults are arrested for misdemeanors and felonies by local law enforcement at much higher rates than all other adults.**



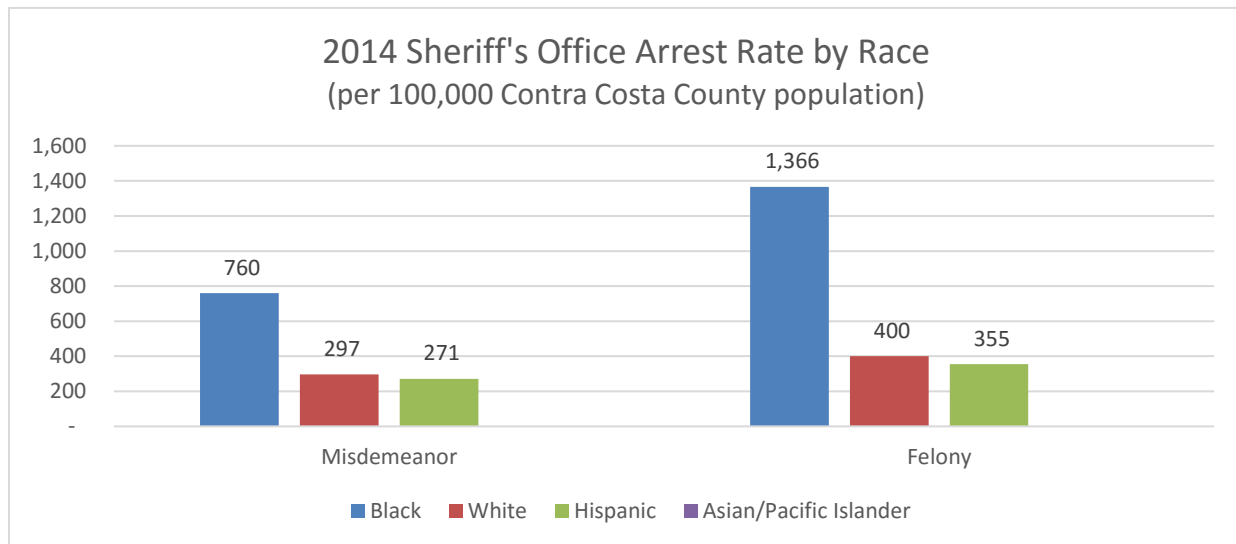
Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.



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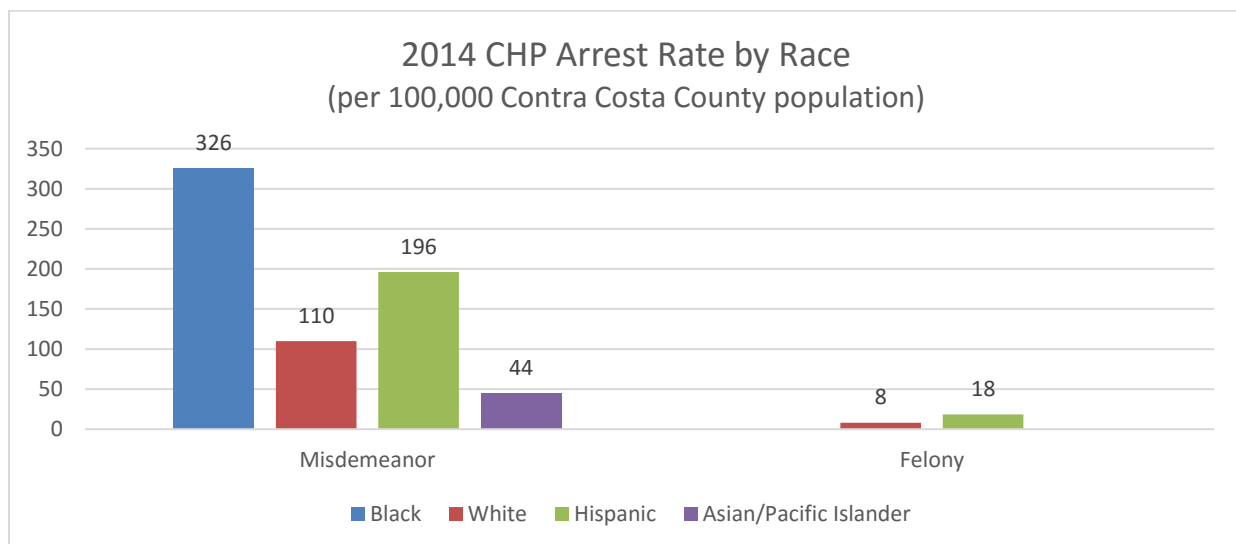
**Figure 4. In 2014, Black adults are arrested for felonies, and to a lesser degree misdemeanors, at much higher rates than all other adults by the Sheriff's Office.**



Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

Note: There is no data reported for the Asian/Pacific Islander group when arrests are less than thirty.

**Figure 5. In 2014, the rate of misdemeanor arrests by California Highway Patrol is greatest for Black adults followed by Hispanic and White adults.**



Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

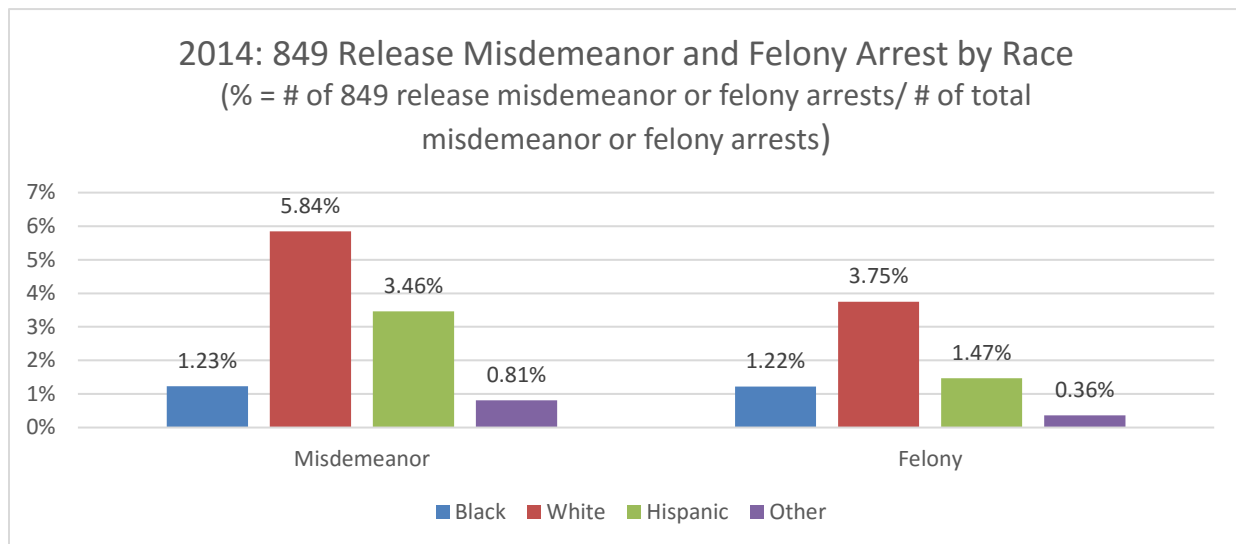
Note: There is no data reported for Black Asian/Pacific Islander group when arrests are less than thirty.



## Law Enforcement Release (849 Release)

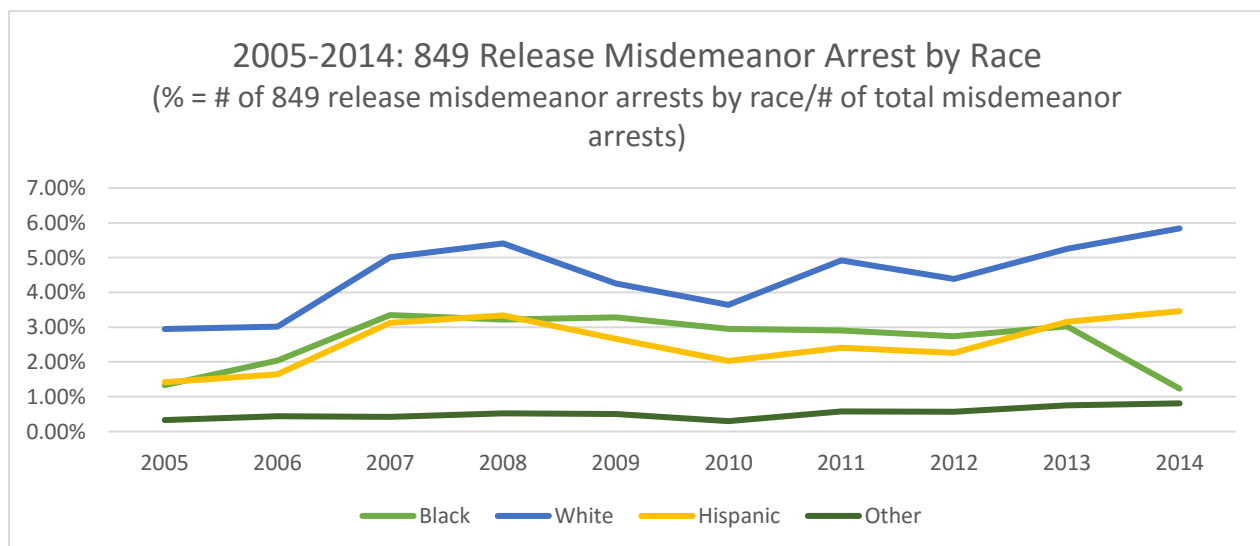
Figure 6, as well as Supplemental Figures 6a and 6b, detail data from the Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice on 849-releasees for misdemeanor and felony arrests, by race.

**Figure 6. In 2014, White adults with misdemeanor or felony arrests make up the greatest share of releases from an arresting agency.**



Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

**Supplemental Figure 6a. From 2005-2014, White adults make up the greatest share of adults released from an arresting agency for a misdemeanor offense.**



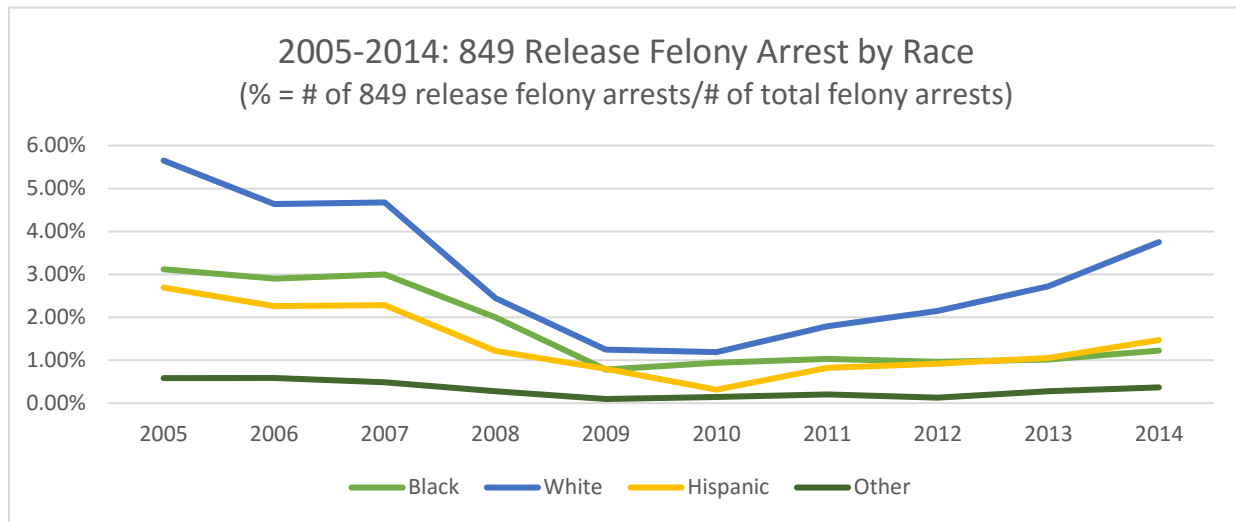
Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.





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**Supplemental Figure 6b. From 2005-2014, White adults make up the greatest share of adults released from an arresting agency for a felony offense.**

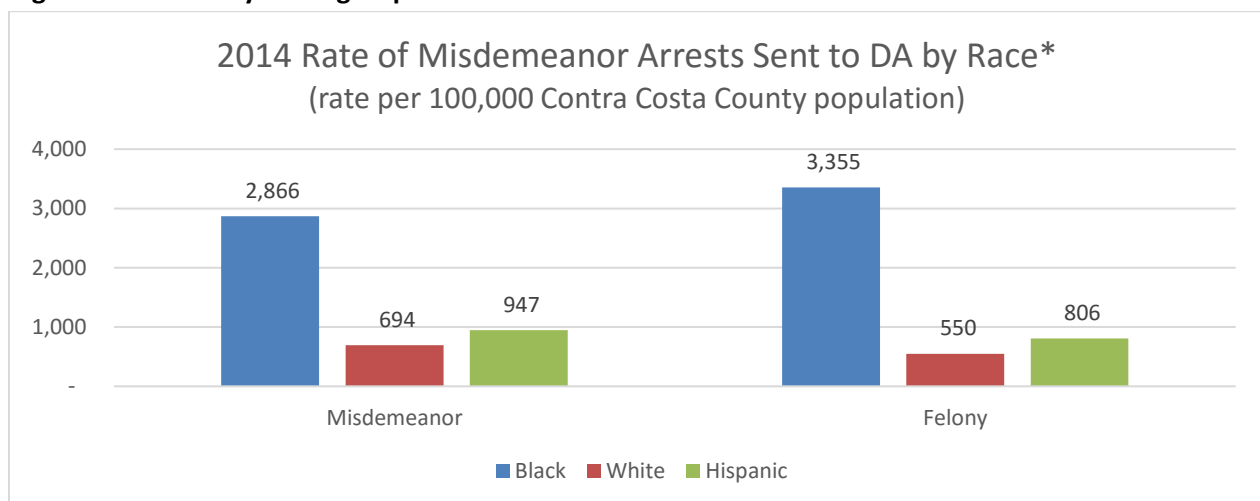


Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

## Case to DA

Figure 7, and Supplemental Figures 7a and 7b, demonstrate data from the Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice on misdemeanor and felony arrests sent to the District Attorney's Office, by race.

**Figure 7. In 2014, Black adults arrested for a misdemeanor or felony are sent to the DA at a much higher rate than any other group.**

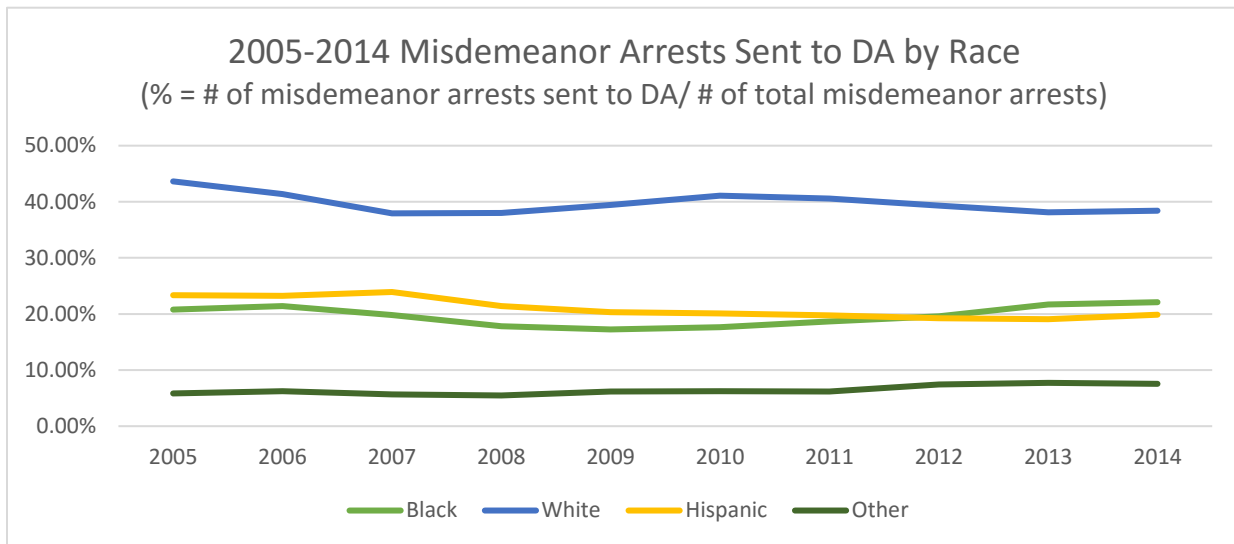


Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

*\*Note: 2014 Contra Costa County population data by race and age is not available, therefore 2015 US Census population data by race was used to calculate 2014 misdemeanor arrests sent to DA for Black, White, and Hispanic groups. US Census does not categorize race as "other," therefore the arrest rate for "other," as defined by OAG, was not calculated. Lastly, it is important to note that US Census data does not disaggregate population data by race and population.*

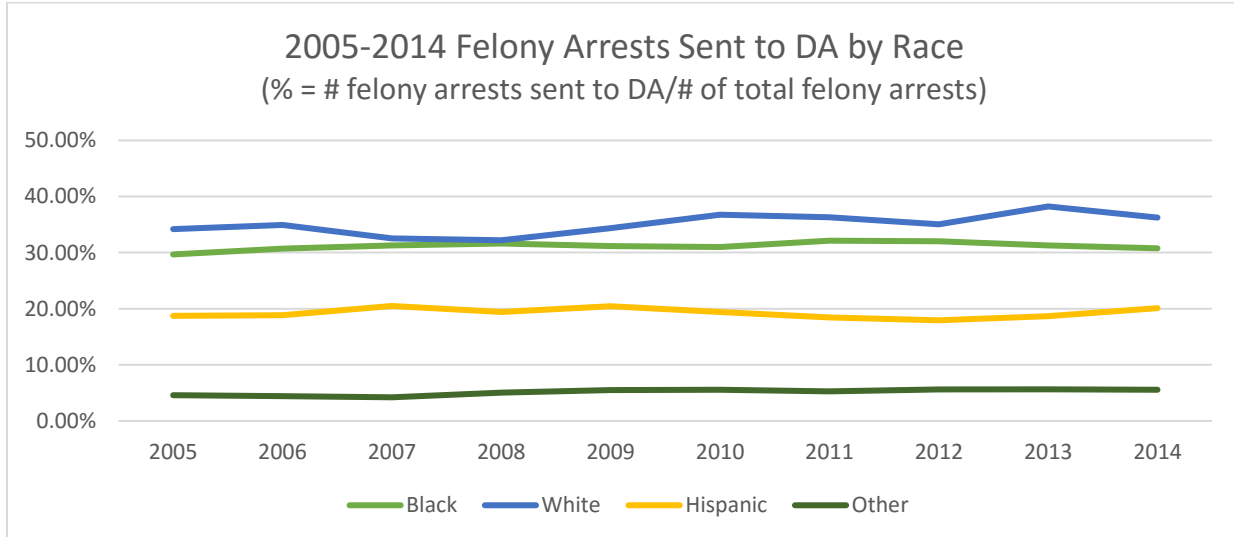


**Supplemental Figure 7a. From 2005-2014, White adults make up the greatest share of misdemeanor cases sent to the DA.**



Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.

**Supplemental Figure 7b. From 2005-2014, White adults, followed closely by Black adults, make up the greatest share of felony cases sent to the DA.**



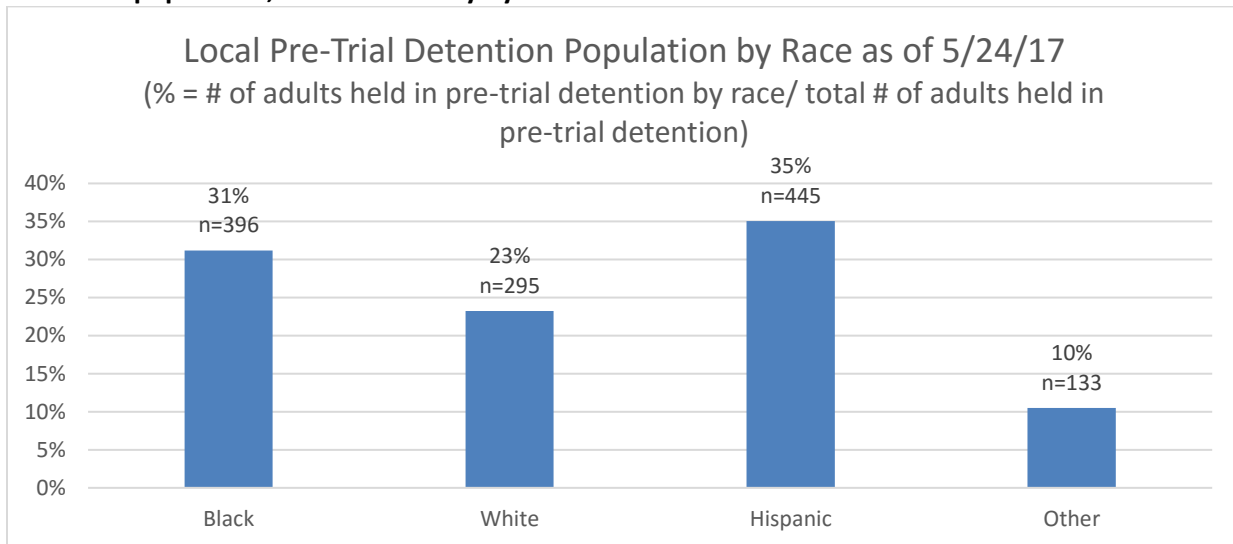
Source: Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice.



## Local Pre-Trial Detention Population

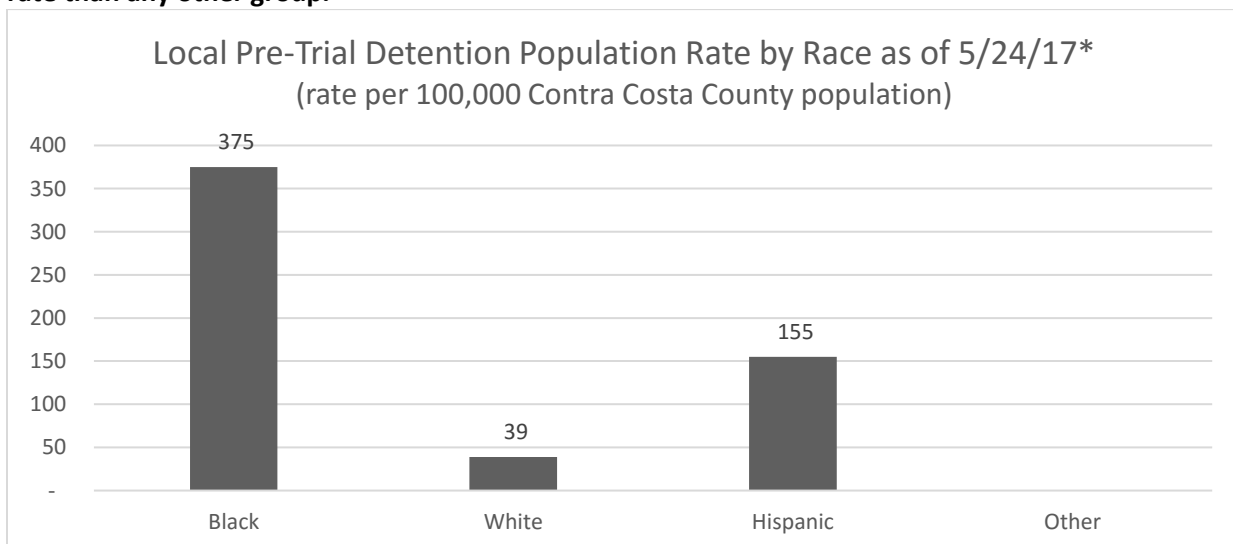
Figure 8 details data from the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office on the local pre-trial detention population, by race.

**Figure 8. As of May 24, 2017, Hispanic adults make up the greatest share of the county's local pre-trial detention population, followed closely by Black adults.**



Source: Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office

**Supplemental Figure 8a. As of May 24, 2017 Black adults are held in local pre-trial detention at a higher rate than any other group.**



Source: Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office

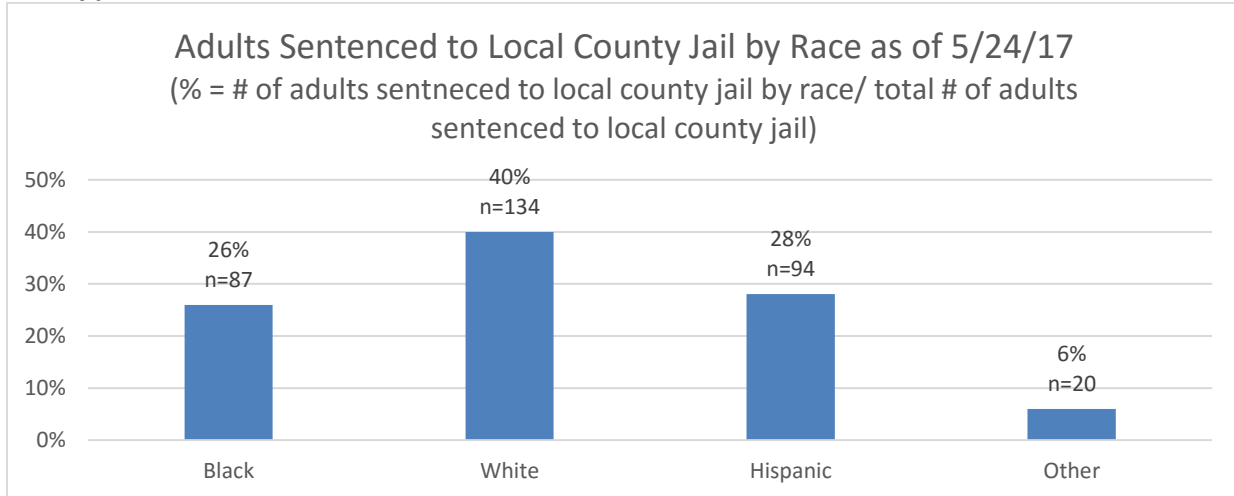
*\*Note: 2017 Contra Costa County population data by race and age is not available, therefore 2015 US Census population data by race was used to calculate the local pre-trial detention rate. The rate of "Other" adults held in local pre-trial detention could not be calculated given that the US Census does not categorize "Other" as a race or ethnicity group.*



## Local Sentenced Population

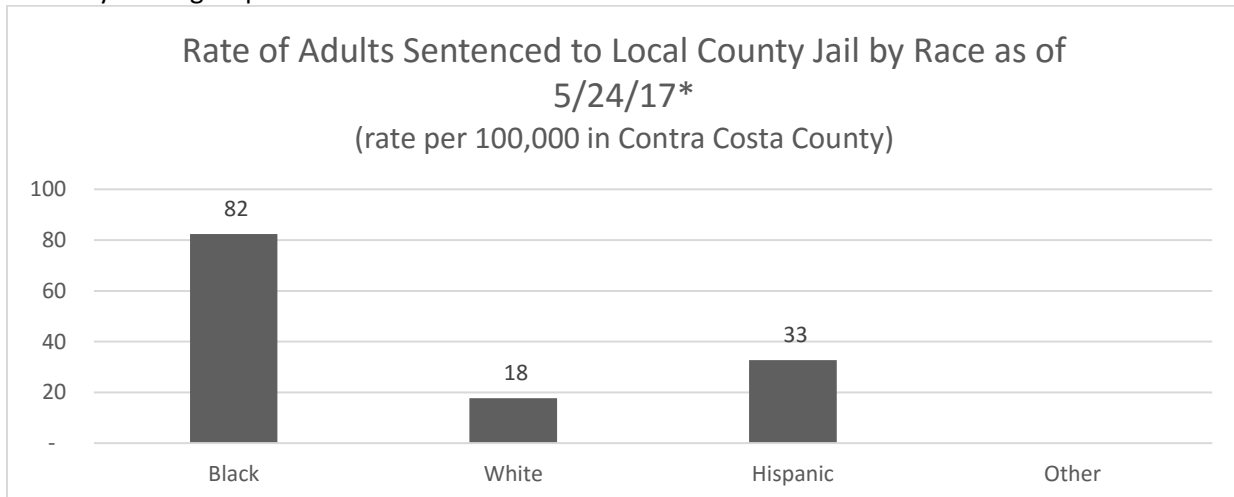
Figure 9, and Supplemental Figure 9a, demonstrates data from the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office on individuals sentenced to local county jail. Figures 10-12, along with supplemental figures, detail data provided by Contra Costa County's Probation Department. Figure 10 displays the adult probation population, by race, as of April 30, 2017, while Figures 11 and 12 demonstrate the County's PC 1170(h) and Post Release Community Supervision populations, by race, respectively.

**Figure 9. As of May 24, 2017, White adults make up the greatest share of individuals sentenced to local county jail.**



Source: Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office

**Supplemental Figure 9a. As of May 24, 2017, the rate of Black adults sentenced to local county jail is higher than any other group.**



Source: Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office

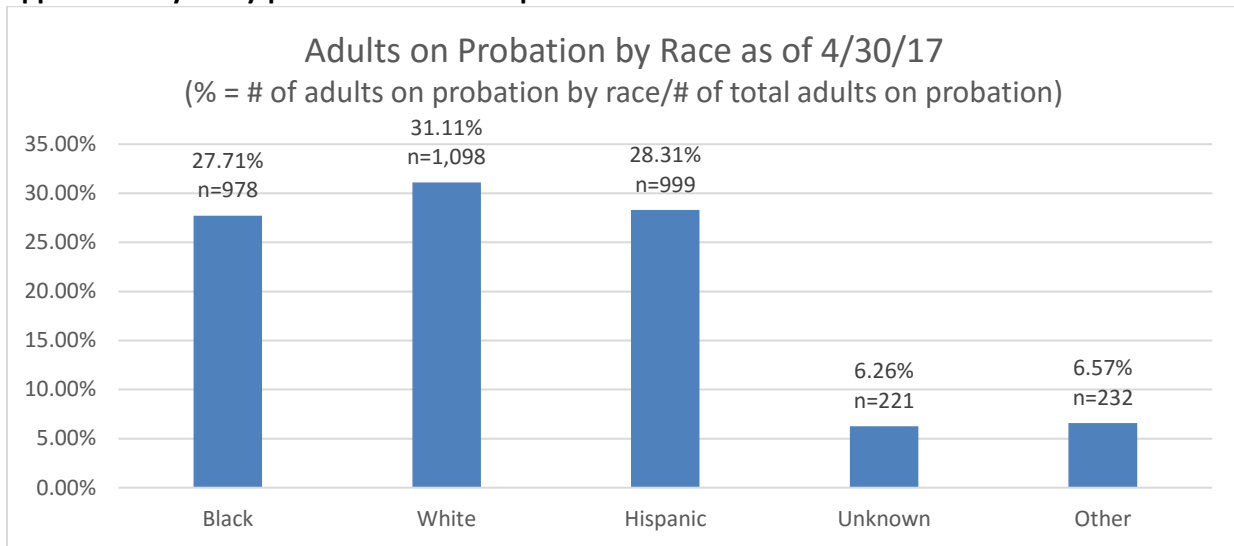
*\*Note: 2017 Contra Costa County population data by race and age is not available, therefore 2015 US Census population data by race was used to calculate the rate of adults sentenced to local county jail. The rate of "Other" adults sentenced to local county jail could not be calculated given that the US Census does not categorize "Other" as a race or ethnicity group.*



## Contra Costa County

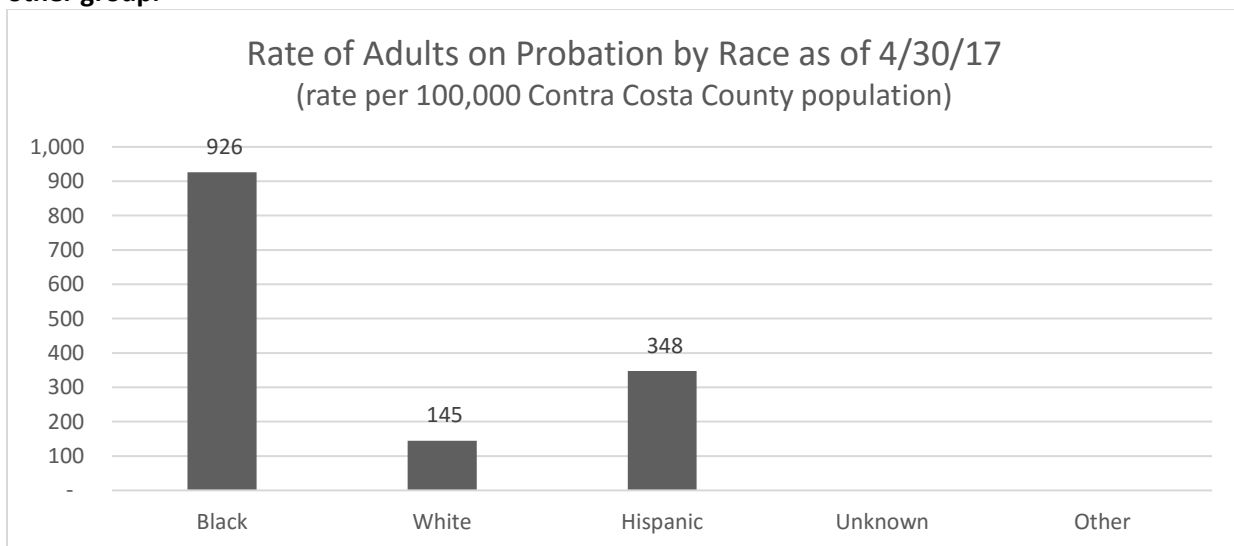
### Racial Justice Task Force: Meeting #3 Data Packet

**Figure 10. As of April 30, 2017, Black (27.71%), White (31.11%), and Hispanic (28.31%) adults make up approximately thirty-percent of adults on probation**



Source: Contra Costa Probation Department

**Supplemental Figure 10a. As of April 30, 2017, the rate of Black adults on probation is higher than any other group.**



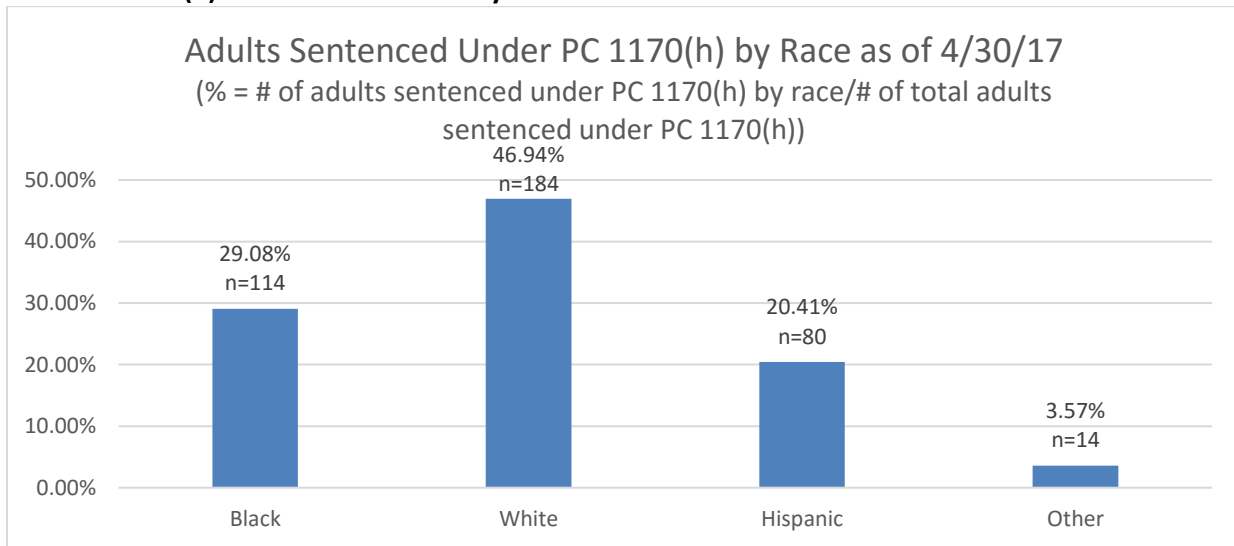
Source: Contra Costa Probation Department

*\*Note: 2017 Contra Costa County population data by race and age is not available, therefore 2015 US Census population data by race was used to calculate the rate of adults on probation. The rate of "Unknown" and "Other" adults on probation could not be calculated given that the US Census does not categorize "Unknown" and "Other" as a race or ethnicity group.*



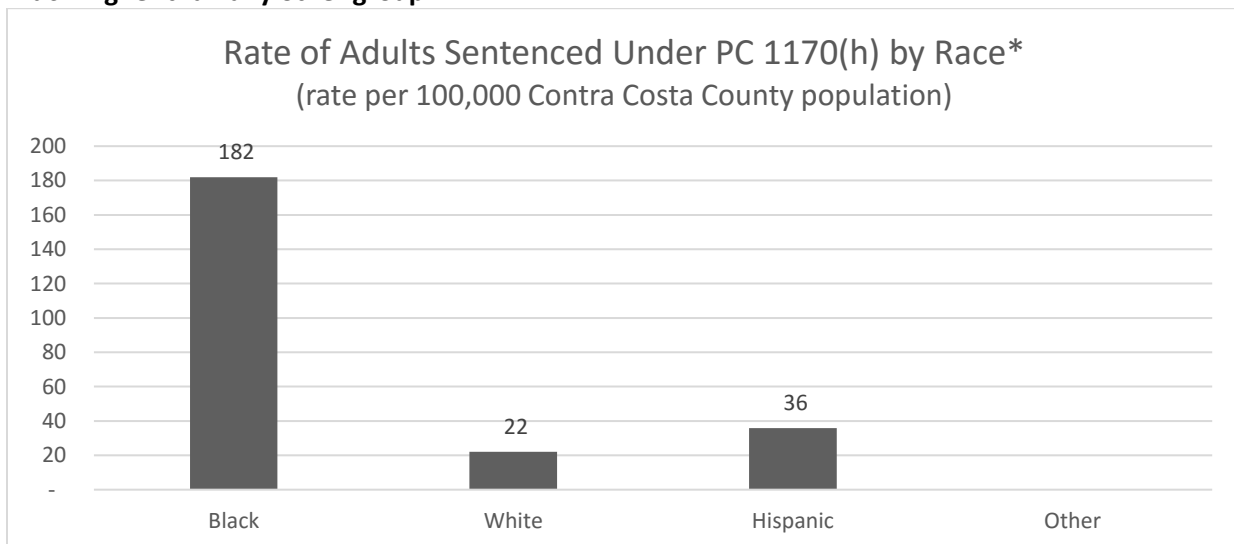
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**Figure 11. As of April 30, 2017, White adults make up the greatest share of individuals sentenced under PC 1170(h) in Contra Costa County.**



Source: Contra Costa Probation Department

**Supplemental Figure 11a. As of April 30, 2017, the rate of Black adults sentenced under PC 1170(h) is much higher than any other group.**



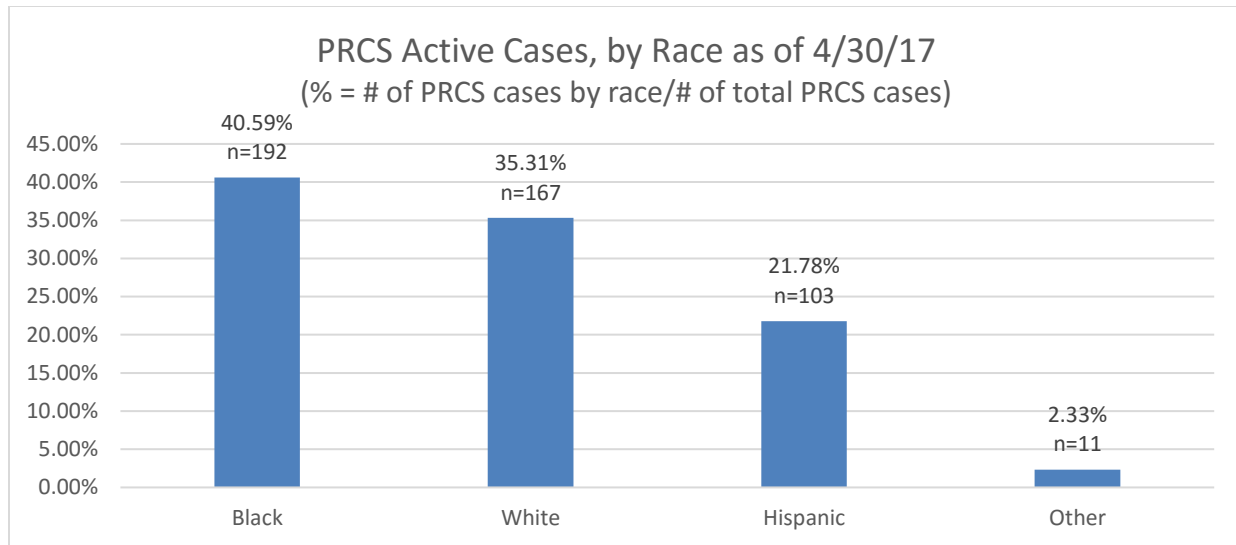
Source: Contra Costa Probation Department

*\*Note: 2017 Contra Costa County population data by race and age is not available, therefore 2015 US Census population data by race was used to calculate the rate of adults sentenced under PC 1170(h). The rate of "Other" adults sentenced under PC 1170(h) could not be calculated given that the US Census does not categorize "Other" as a race or ethnicity group.*



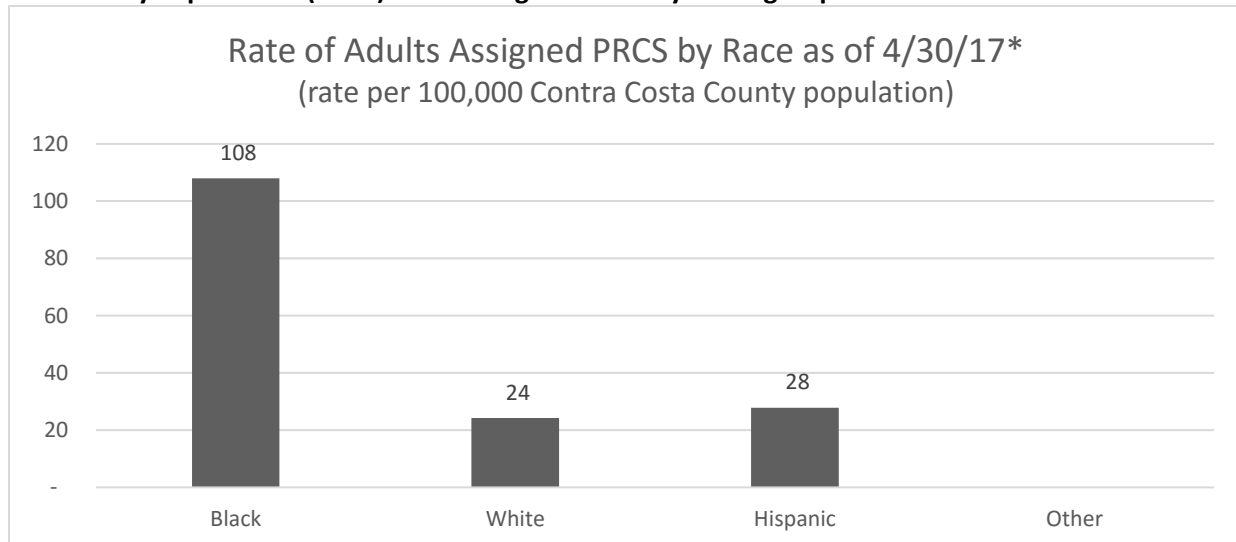
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**Figure 12. As of April 30, 2017, Black adults make up the greatest share of the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population.**



Source: Contra Costa Probation Department

**Supplemental Figure 12a. As of April 30, 2017, the rate of Black adults assigned to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) is much higher than any other group.**



Source: Contra Costa Probation Department

*\*Note: 2017 Contra Costa County population data by race and age is not available, therefore 2015 US Census population data by race was used to calculate the rate of adults assigned to Post Community Release Supervision (PRCS). The rate of "Other" adults assigned PRCS could not be calculated given that the US Census does not categorize "Other" as a race or ethnicity group.*



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force: Meeting #3 Data Packet

## Appendix

### Contra Costa County Demographic Data

	California	Contra Costa County
<b>Population estimates, July 1, 2015, (V2015)</b>	39,144,818	1,135,127
<b>White alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)</b>	72.90%	66.80%
<b>Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)(a)</b>	6.50%	9.60%
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)</b>	1.70%	1.00%
<b>Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)</b>	14.70%	16.80%
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)</b>	0.50%	0.60%
<b>Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)</b>	3.80%	5.20%
<b>Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (b)</b>	38.80%	25.30%
<b>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)</b>	38.00%	45.00%

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also included in race categories





**Contra Costa County**  
*Racial Justice Task Force: Meeting #3 Data Packet*

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## Juvenile Justice in Contra Costa County: Questions from Task Force Meeting #2

	Status Update	Decision making and Discretion	Diversion/ Alternative	Data	Impact of County
<b>School Discipline - Suspension and Expulsion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are documented disproportionalities in suspension and expulsion rates across Contra Costa County's school districts.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What sort of disciplinary practices are being used prior to suspension or expulsion?</li> <li>○ To what extent are learning disabilities being identified and addressed for youth prior to justice involvement?</li> <li>○ What percentage of youth in the juvenile justice system have learning disabilities?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do school administrators decide to suspend and/or expel youth from school?</li> <li>• Who is currently being suspended and expelled, from where (public, private, or charter schools and geographic/demographic breakdown), and for what?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize evidence informed practices for managing youth behavioral issues.</li> <li>• Formalize process whereby schools identify and supports students with learning disabilities as well as students who are far behind grade level in reading, writing, and/or mathematics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus Groups and/or KIIs with school administrators and/or superintendent</li> <li>• School suspension and expulsion records</li> <li>• Doc Review: MOUs/Policies and procedures</li> <li>• Merged school and Probation Data</li> <li>• Best Practice Research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence but not authority over SROs</li> </ul>
<b>School Discipline – Referrals and Arrests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SROs have a greater presence in some schools and school districts than others, and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do SROs decide to refer a youth to a juvenile justice intake agency?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize evidence informed practices for managing youth behavioral issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus Groups and/or KIIs with district/school administrators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence but not authority over SROs</li> </ul>



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force – Questions from Task Force Meeting #2

	<p>there is variability in the way they engage with youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Which school have SROs? Since when?</li> <li>○ What do various MOUs look like? Policies and procedures?</li> <li>○ How SROs are held accountable? Who hires them?</li> <li>○ What is a referral to an SRO?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do SROs decide to refer a youth to a juvenile justice intake agency?</li> <li>• Who is currently being referred/arrested by SROs, from where (public, private, or charter schools and geographic/demographic breakdown), and for what?</li> </ul>		<p>as well as SROs and members of the police agency who employ them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School or police records</li> <li>• Doc Review: MOUs/Policies and procedures</li> <li>• Best Practice Research</li> </ul>	
<b>Referrals and Arrests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Race-specific referral and arrest rates vary across police departments in the County. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What is the difference between a referral and arrest?</li> <li>○ What are referral and arrest rates, by race, across law enforcement agencies in the County?</li> <li>○ What percentage of arrests are misdemeanor versus felony, by race?</li> <li>○ What percentage of arrests results in a “cite and release” versus a referral to Probation, by race?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do police officers decide whether they will refer youth to a juvenile justice intake agency?</li> <li>• How do police officers decide whether they will arrest youth?</li> <li>• How do police officers decide whether to divert youth (e.g., substance abuse programming) rather than referring or arresting them?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize law enforcement pre-trial diversion option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Divert youth for programming.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Issue warning or citation versus referral or arrest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus group and/or KIs with police officers</li> <li>• Arrest/Field data from police departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence but not authority over local police departments</li> </ul>



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force – Questions from Task Force Meeting #2

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When do police officers refer straight to DA rather than to Probation?</li> </ul>			
<b>Diversion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversionary practices vary across police departments in Contra Costa County.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What diversion practices exist across departments and specifically at Pittsburg, Antioch, Richmond, and Concord PD?</li> <li>○ Which departments have formal diversion programs versus informal diversion practices?</li> <li>○ Can police departments make independent decisions with regards to diversion practices?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do police departments determine whether they will implement diversion programs?</li> <li>• Who is being diverted, for which offenses, in what part of the County?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divert certain cases, especially low level cases, from official processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key informant interviews</li> <li>• Diversion data from police departments (if this exists)</li> <li>• Review of LEA policies/documentation re: diversion</li> <li>• LEA document review: diversion policies and procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence but not authority over local police departments</li> </ul>
<b>Petition Filing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When youth are referred to a juvenile justice intake agency or arrested, the DA may file a petition with the court in order to officially process the case.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What are the severity of arrest charges compared to the severity of charge filings, by race?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does the District Attorney's Office decide whether to file a petition with the court?</li> <li>• How does the District Attorney's Office decide to file misdemeanor or felony charges?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not file petitions for certain cases, especially low level cases</li> <li>• File misdemeanor as opposed to felony charges to the greatest extent possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quant data on petition filings by race (role of arrest charges/charges filed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Authority</li> </ul>



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force – Questions from Task Force Meeting #2

<b>Pre-Adjudication Detention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is documented disproportionality in pre-adjudication detention rates in Contra Costa County. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many, and what percentage of youth are currently being detained prior to adjudication, by race?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How does Probation determine whether to detain youth prior to adjudication?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Probation Officers should Utilize structured decision making process when making detention decisions</li> <li>Release youth to home and utilize detention diversion programs such as day/night reporting centers, when necessary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quant data on pre-adjudication detention rates, by race (impact of arrest charges /charges filed)</li> <li>Best practice research: detention diversion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Authority</li> </ul>
<b>Adjudication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not all juvenile cases result in a court hearing upon petition, and not all youth have the same access to private representation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What percentage of cases result in a court hearing, by race?</li> <li>What percentage of youth have public versus private representation, by race?</li> <li>What percentage of youth are adjudicated delinquent, by hearing and representation type, and by race?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How do the courts decide whether or not there will be a hearing for youth?</li> <li>Are there differences in the rate at which youth receive hearings based on whether they have public versus private representation?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus group and or KIIs with judges and representatives from the Public Defender's Office</li> <li>Quant data from courts and Public Defender's Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence but not authority over court</li> </ul>
<b>Disposition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Probation makes a disposition recommendation to the Court,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How does Probation develop recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Probation Officers should Utilize</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus Groups and/or KIIs with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Authority</li> </ul>



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force – Questions from Task Force Meeting #2

	<p>which the judge may or may not follow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What are Probation recommendations by charge severity and race?</li> <li>○ To what extent do judges follow Probation recs?</li> <li>○ When judges do not follow Probation recommendations, are they more likely to impose more or less harsh sentences, by race?</li> <li>○ What are dispositions, by race?</li> <li>○ What percentage of youth are referred to YOTP or GIUM?</li> <li>○ What is the average length of Probation, by race?</li> </ul>	<p>for court? What goes into these recommendations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How do judges decide whether to accept Probations' recommendation, or to sentence youth more or less harshly?</li> </ul>	<p>structured decision making process when making recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Judges should not impose sanctions harsher than Probation recommendation</li> <li>● Probation Officers and Judges should prioritize sending youth home and connecting them with developmentally appropriate programming, seeking custodial placement as little as possible</li> </ul>	<p>Probation Officers and Juvenile Judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quant data on Probation recommendations to court and court outcomes, by race</li> <li>● Best practice research</li> <li>● Probation Department documentation re: dispositional recommendations, violations of probation</li> </ul>	
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### Additional Questions

- ❖ Which schools are recognizing AB 167, and who is this impacting?
- ❖ How many cases has the DA direct filed to adult court, versus the number of cases transfers to adult court, by race?
- ❖ What are the demographic characteristics of individuals imposing consequences on youth?
- ❖ What are disparities in juvenile justice fines and fees?
- ❖ How does Contra Costa County compare to other counties?
- ❖ What do the data look like broken down further – by age, gender, and SES? First offense versus repeat offense?
- ❖ What happened in 2001 that led to increases in juvenile arrests?



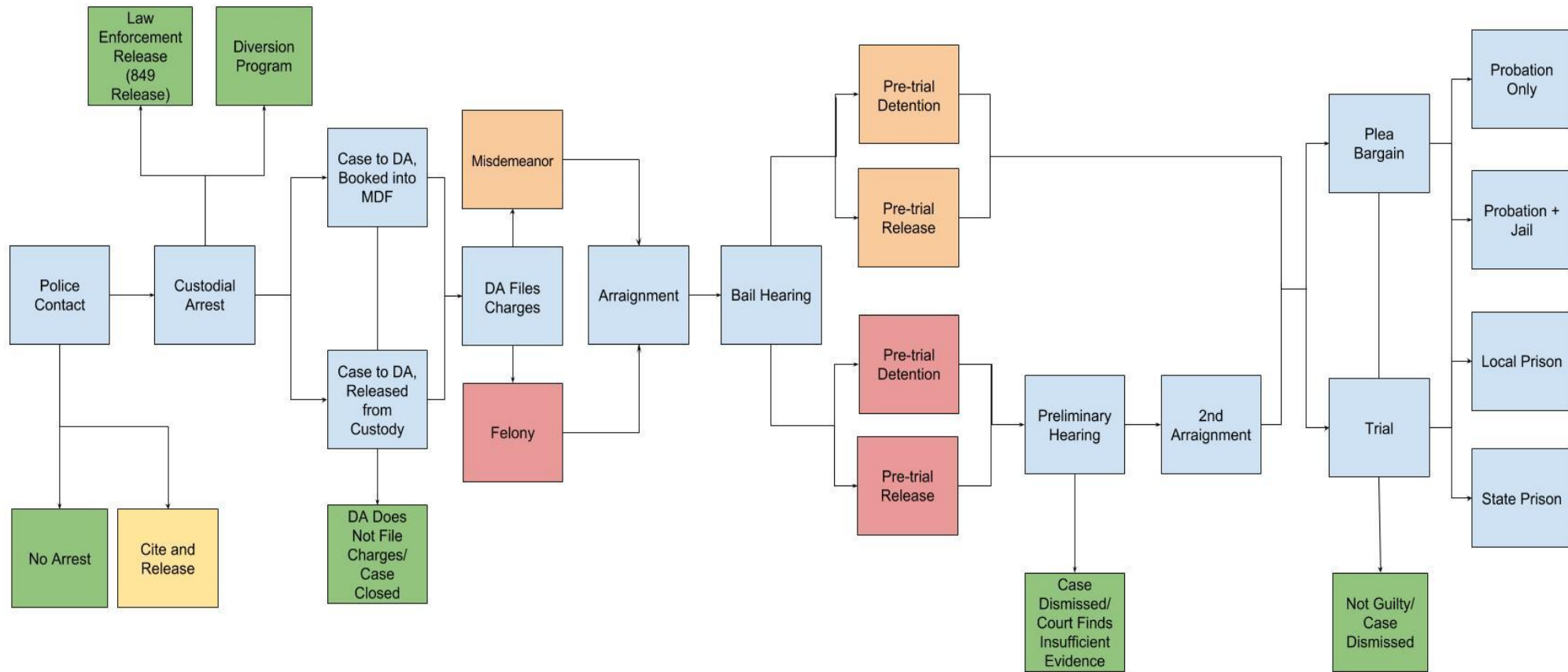


Data Collection Methods and Sources

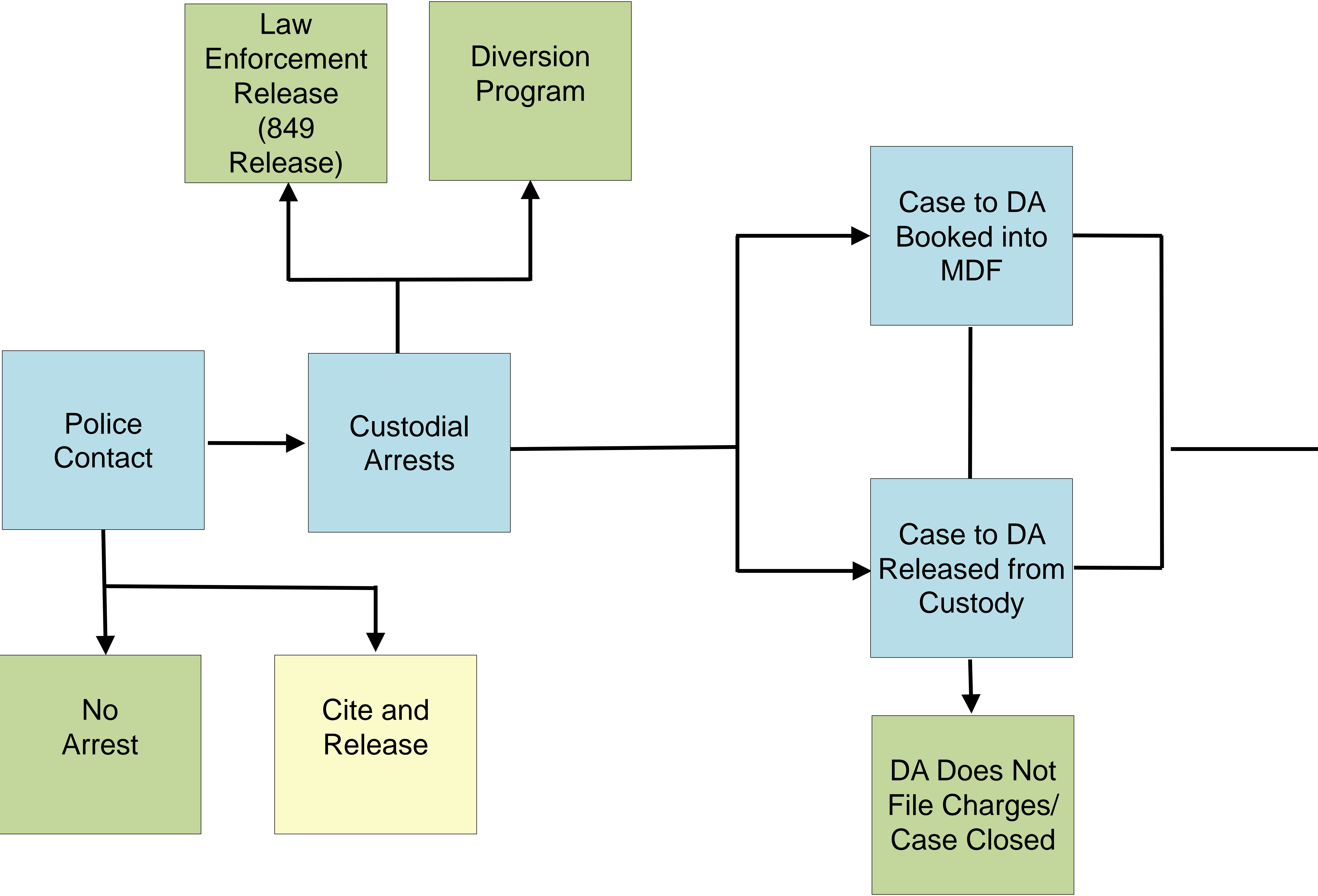
Method	Source	Purpose
Interviews	Superintendents and/or school administrators from CCC school districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understand school discipline policies/processes,</li><li>Role of SROs,</li><li>Referrals to law enforcement,</li><li>Diversion options</li></ul>
	SROs from each school/district that employs them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understand school discipline policies/processes,</li><li>Role of SROs,</li><li>Referrals to law enforcement,</li><li>Diversion options</li></ul>
	Local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in CCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Policies/processes for arresting youth</li><li>Referring youth to probation</li><li>Use of diversion and diversion programs</li><li>Relationships with schools/school districts</li></ul>
	CCC District Attorney's Office attorneys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decision making re: filing petitions</li><li>Decision-making processes re: diversion</li><li>Diversion options</li></ul>
	CCC Public Defender's Office attorneys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decision-making re: adjudicatory hearings</li><li>Diversion options</li></ul>
	CCC Probation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decision making re: filing petitions</li><li>Decision-making processes re diversion</li><li>Diversion options</li><li>Detention recommendations</li><li>Detention alternatives</li><li>Dispositional recommendations</li><li>Service and violation decision-making</li><li>Use of structured decision-making for detention, dispositional recommendations, violations of probation</li></ul>
Quantitative data	CCC Delinquency Court Judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decision-making re: preadjudication detention</li><li>Decision-making re: disposition</li><li>Alignment between disposition and probation recommendations</li></ul>
	School Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>School disciplinary infractions &amp; actions by race</li><li>School disciplinary arrests by race</li><li>Referrals to law enforcement by race</li></ul>
	LEAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Juvenile arrests by race/offense</li><li>Referrals from school districts by race</li><li>Citations by race</li><li>Youth diverted by race</li></ul>
	CCC DA's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Petitions filed by race, offense level</li><li>Youth diverted by race/offense level</li><li>Referrals from school districts by race/offense</li></ul>
Documentary Data	CCC Probation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Youth diverted by race/offense level</li><li>Referrals from school districts by race/offense</li><li>Preadjudication detention by race/offense level</li><li>Dispositional recommendations by race/offense</li><li>Disposition by race/offense level</li><li>Violations of probation by race/infraction</li></ul>
	School districts, high schools, middle schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>School disciplinary policies &amp; processes</li><li>Contracts/MOUs with SROs/LEAs</li><li>Diversion programs</li></ul>
	LEAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Diversion programs</li><li>Relationships with schools/school districts</li></ul>
	CCC DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Diversion programs</li><li>Decision making re: petition filing, detention recommendation, dispositional recommendation</li></ul>
	CCC Probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Diversion programs</li><li>Use of dispositional matrix</li><li>Matrix of responses to violations of probation</li></ul>



## Overview of Adult Justice Process







Custodial Arrests & Law Enforcement Release (849 Release)

Figure 1. In 2014, White adults make up the greatest share of misdemeanor and felony arrests.

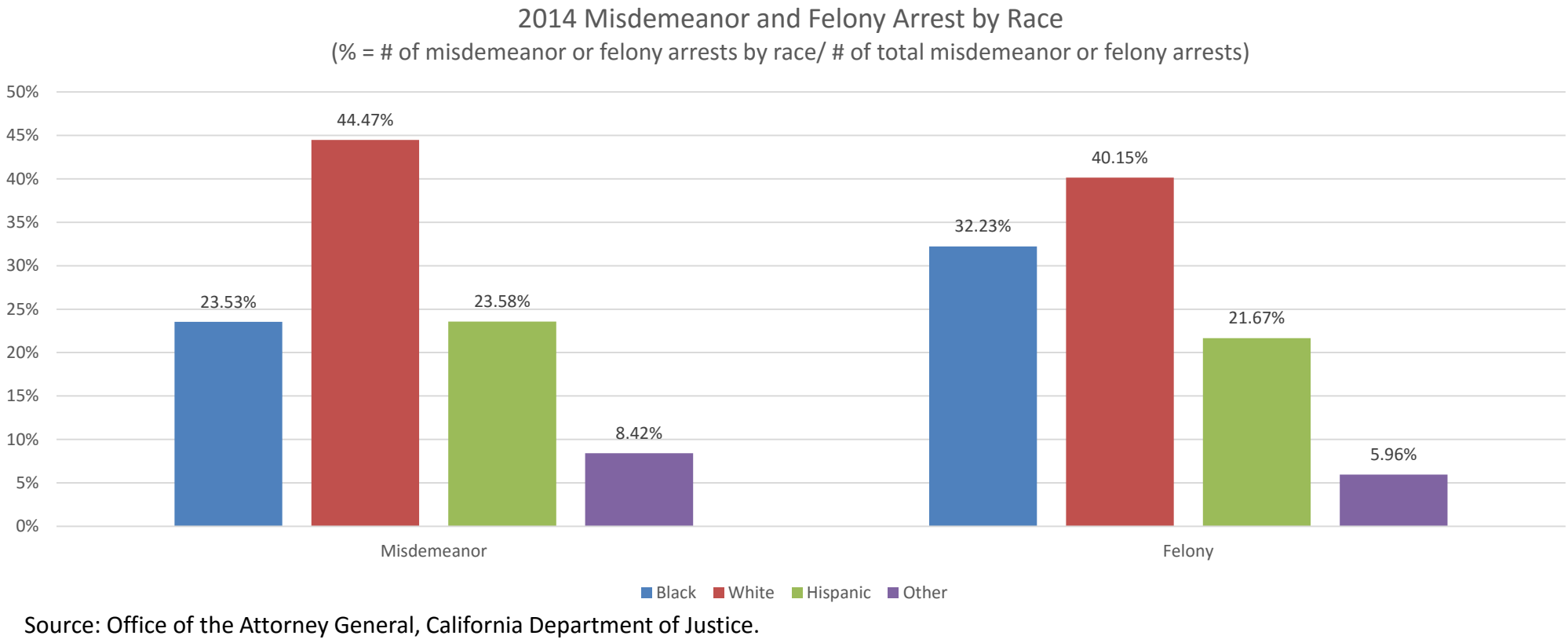


Figure 2. In 2014, Black adults are arrested for misdemeanors and felonies at much higher rates than all other adults.

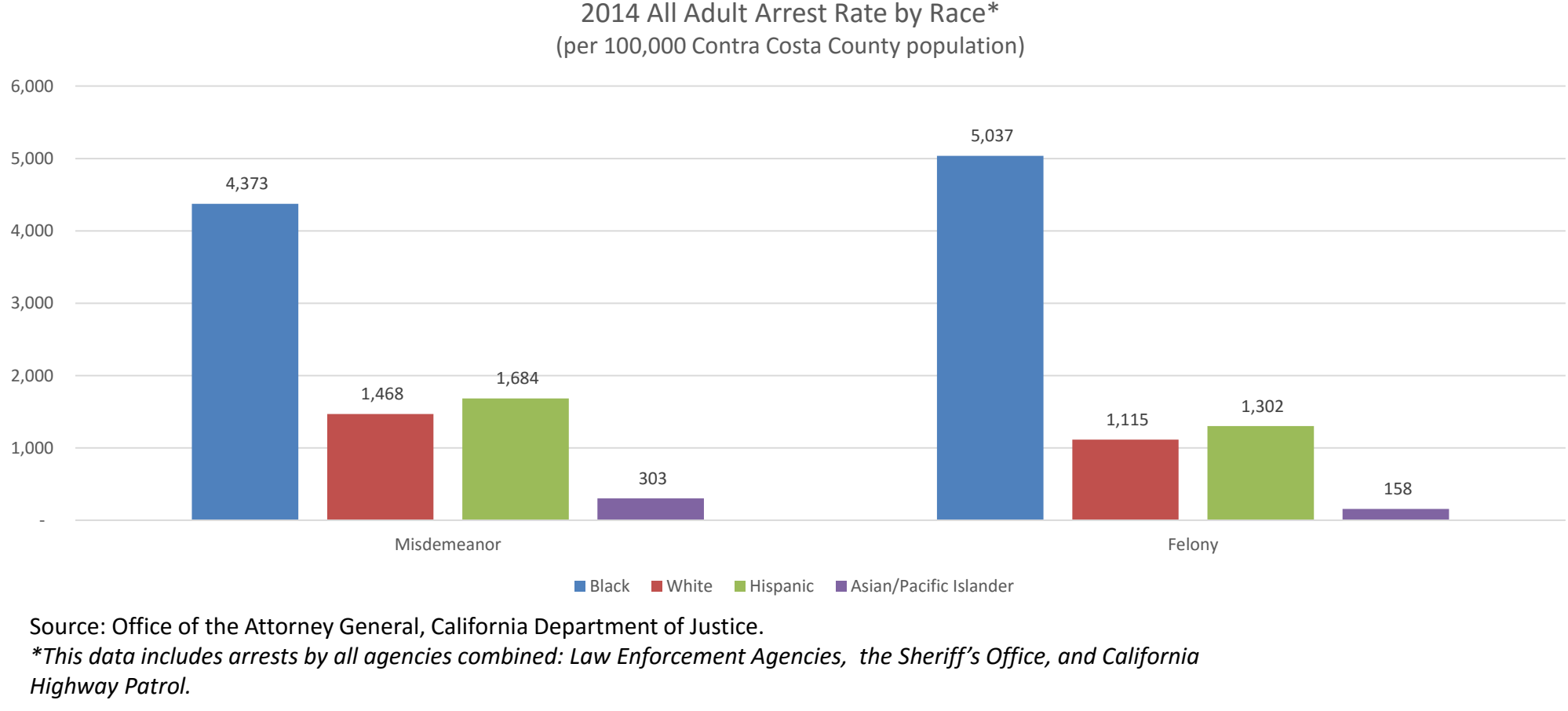


Figure 3. In 2014, Black adults are arrested for misdemeanors and felonies by local law enforcement at much higher rates than all other adults.

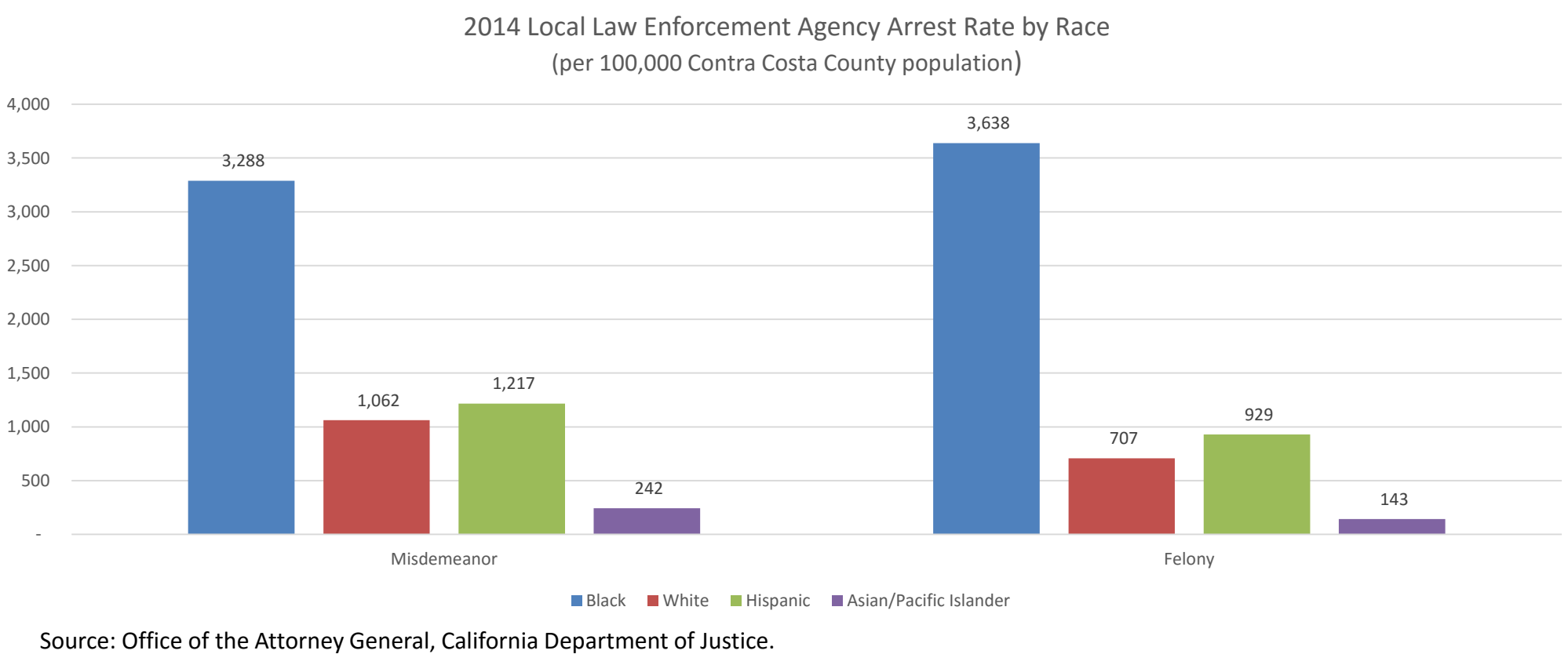


Figure 4. In 2014, Black adults are arrested for felonies, and to a lesser degree misdemeanors, at much higher rates than all other adults by the Sheriff's Office.

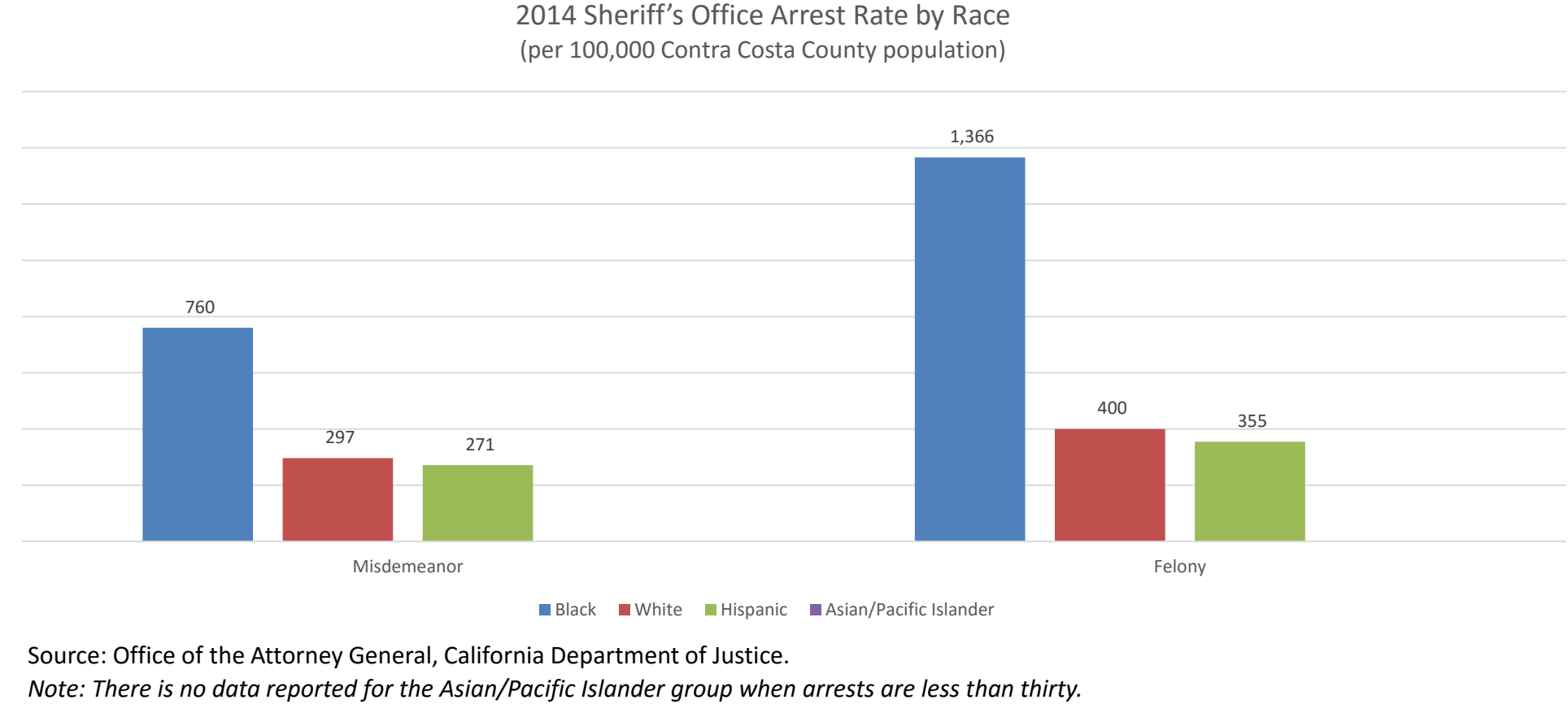


Figure 5. In 2014, the rate of misdemeanor arrests by California Highway Patrol is greatest for Black adults followed by Hispanic and White adults.

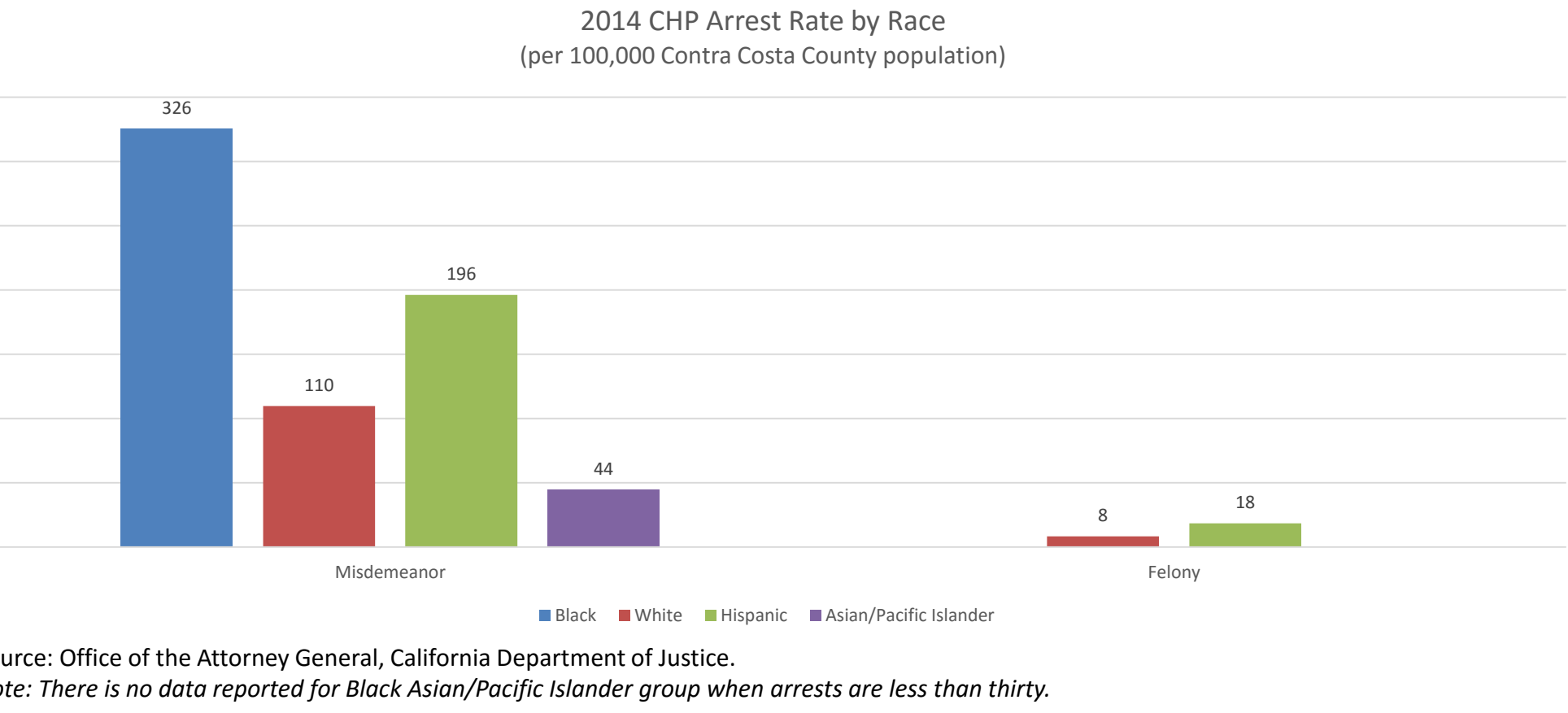
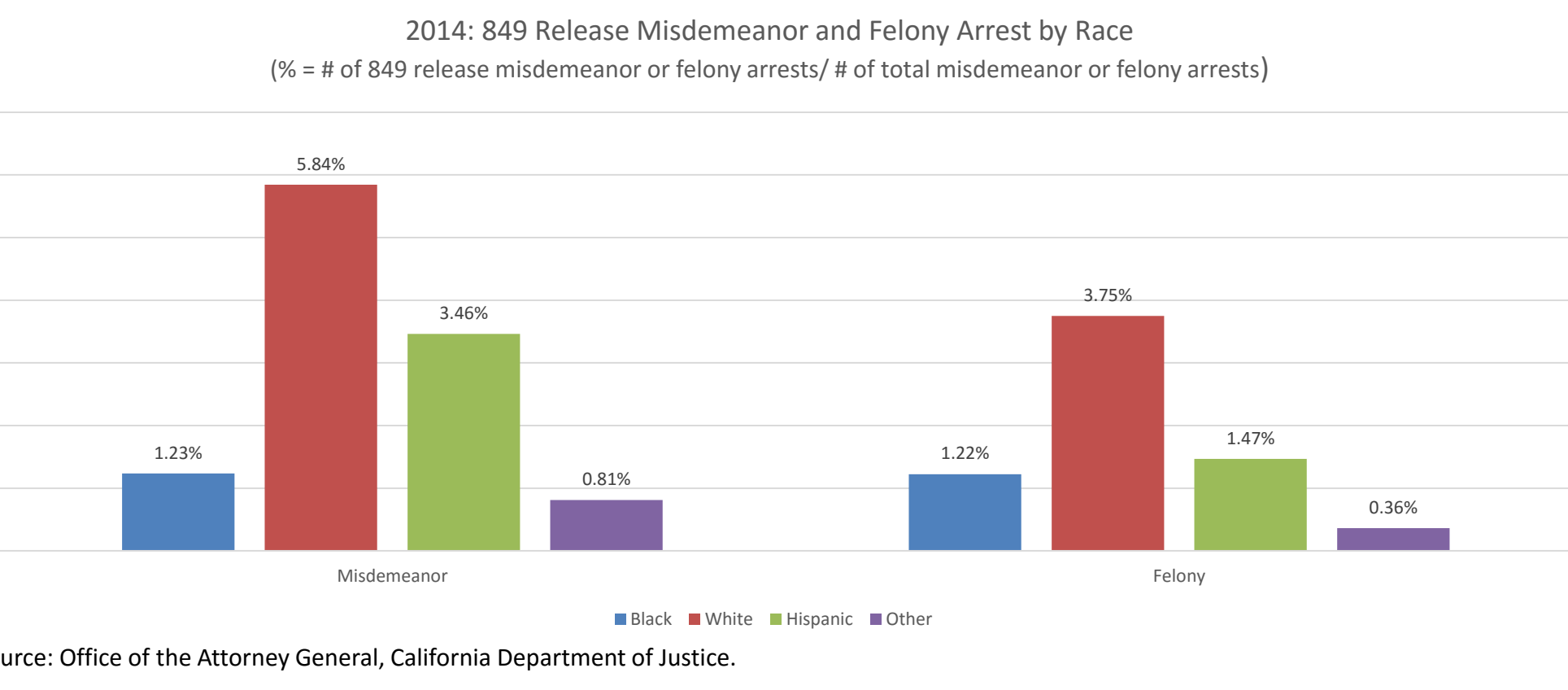
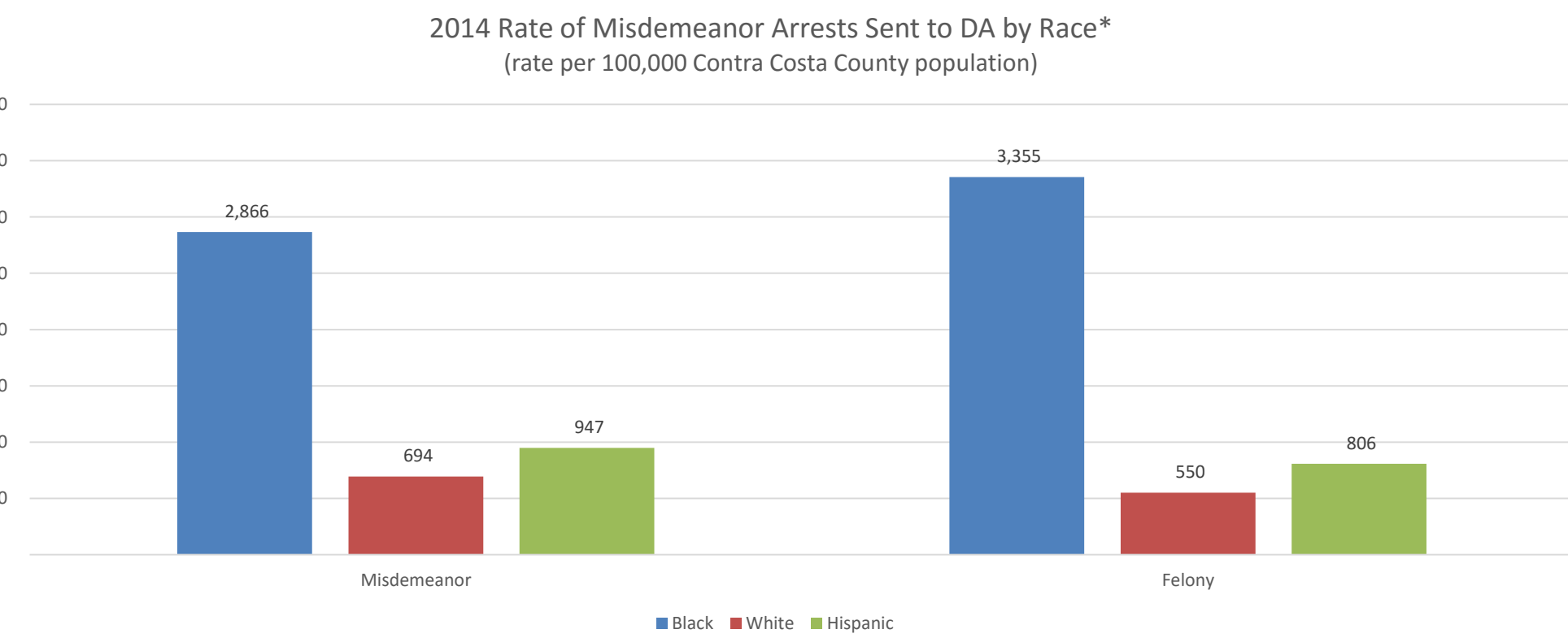


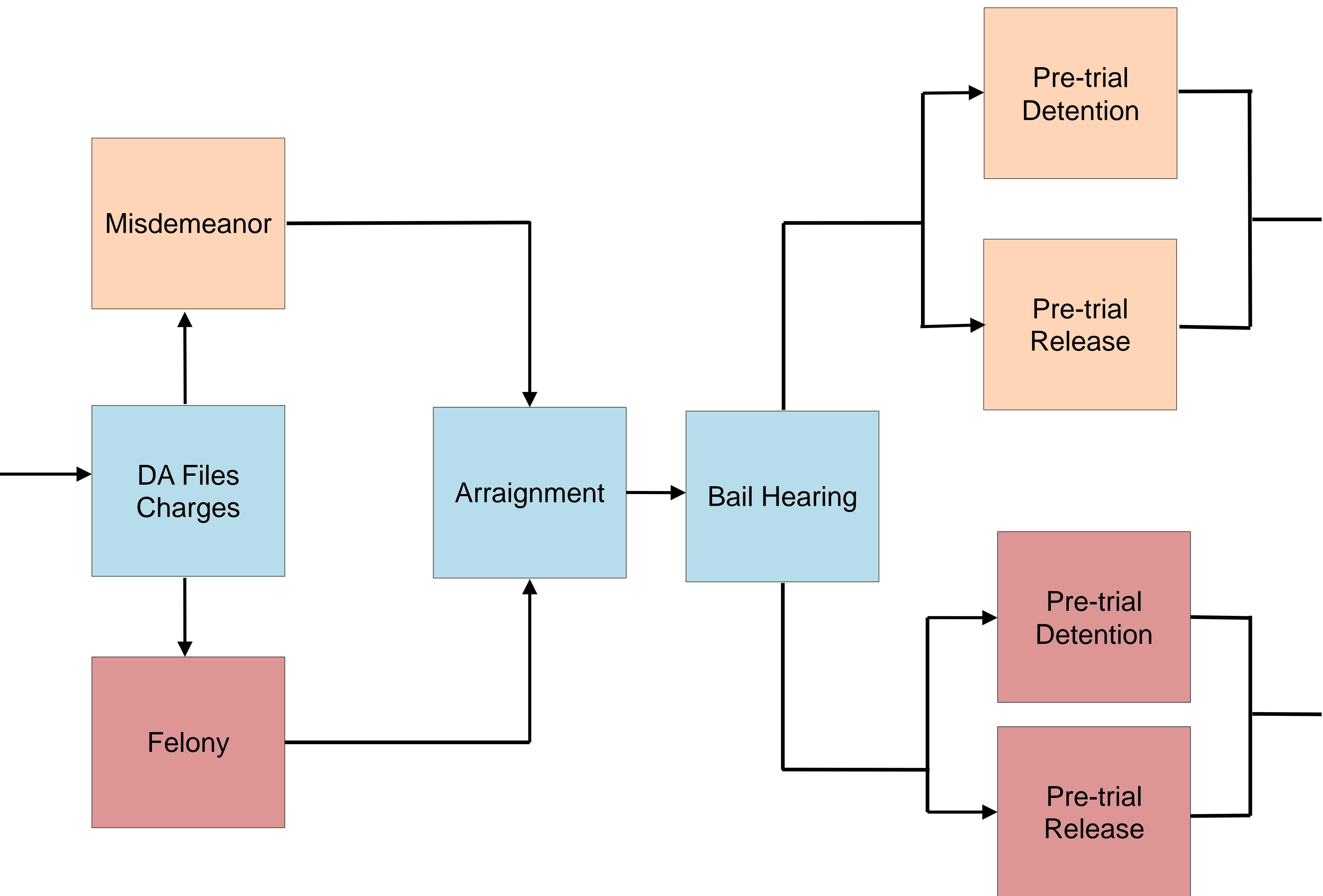
Figure 6. In 2014, White adults with misdemeanor or felony arrests make up the greatest share of releases from an arresting agency.



Cases Sent to DA

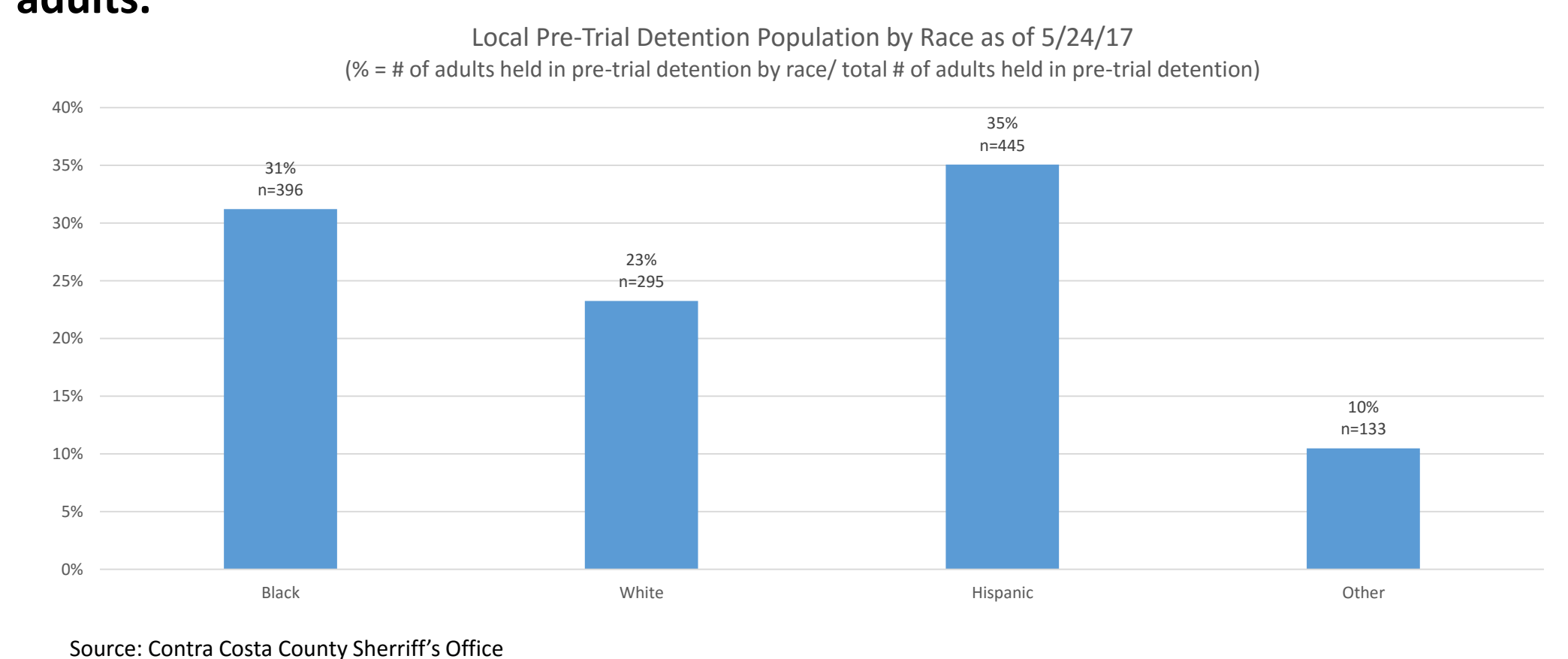
Figure 7. In 2014, Black adults arrested for a misdemeanor or felony are sent to the DA at a much higher rate than any other group.

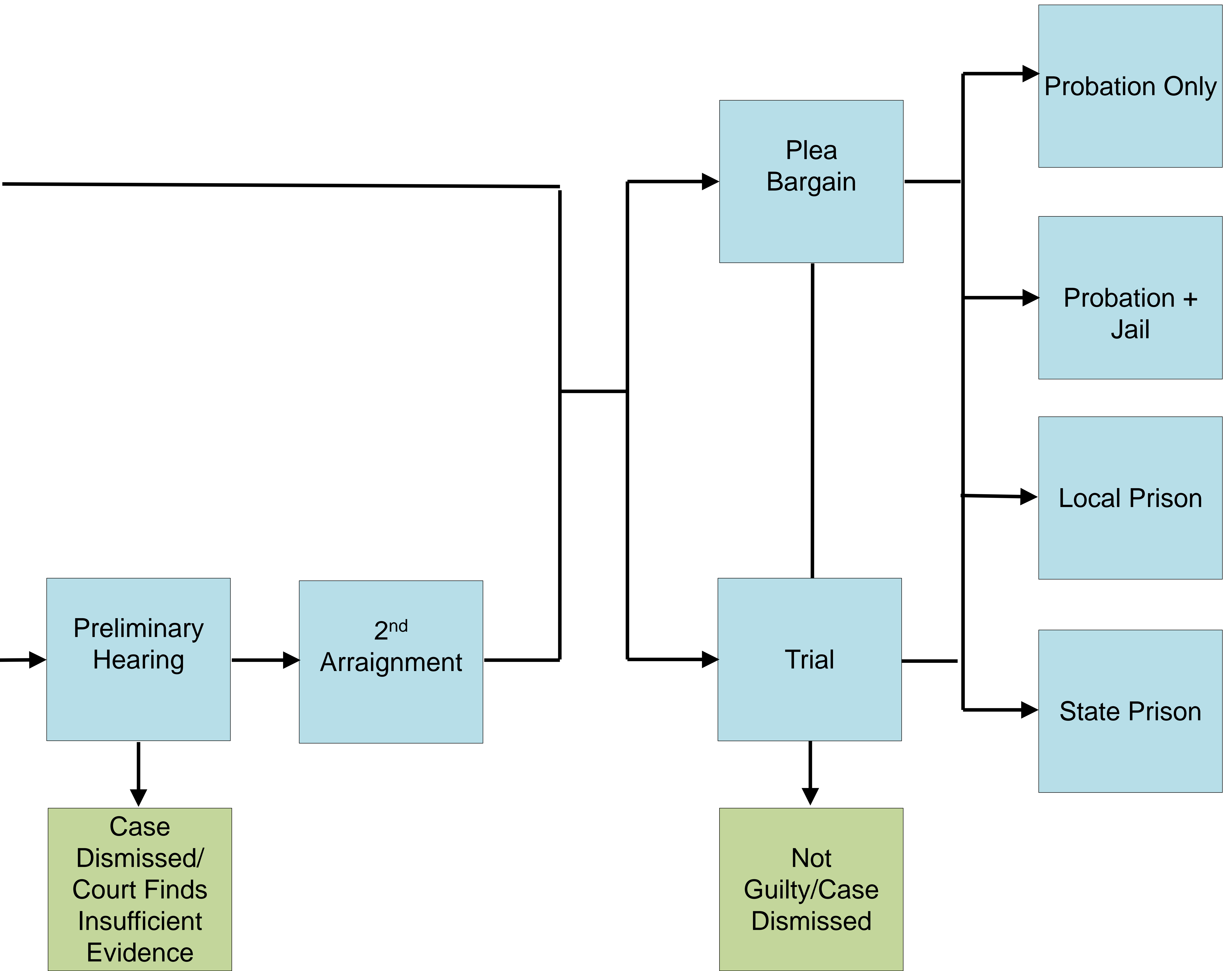




## Local Pre-Trial Detention Population

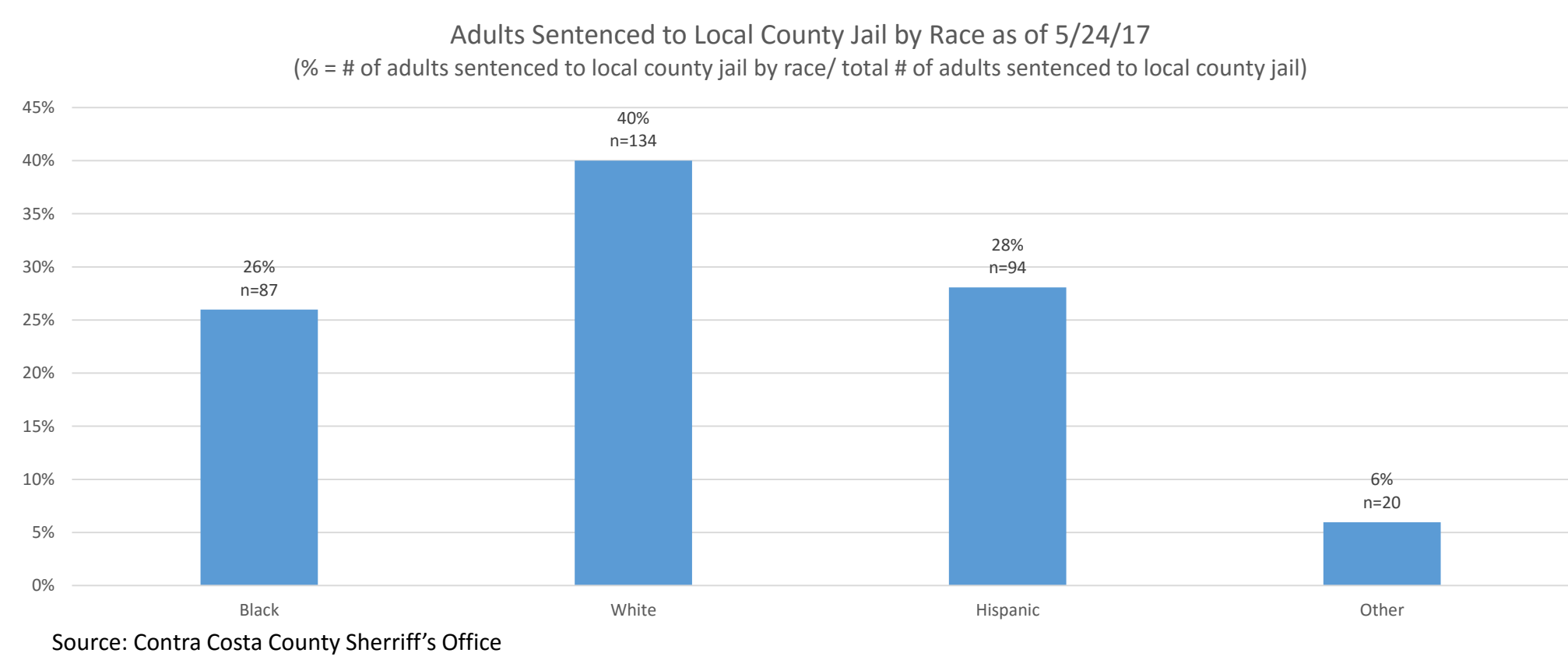
**Figure 8. As of May 24, 2017, Hispanic adults make up the greatest share of the county's local pre-trial detention population followed closely by Black adults.**



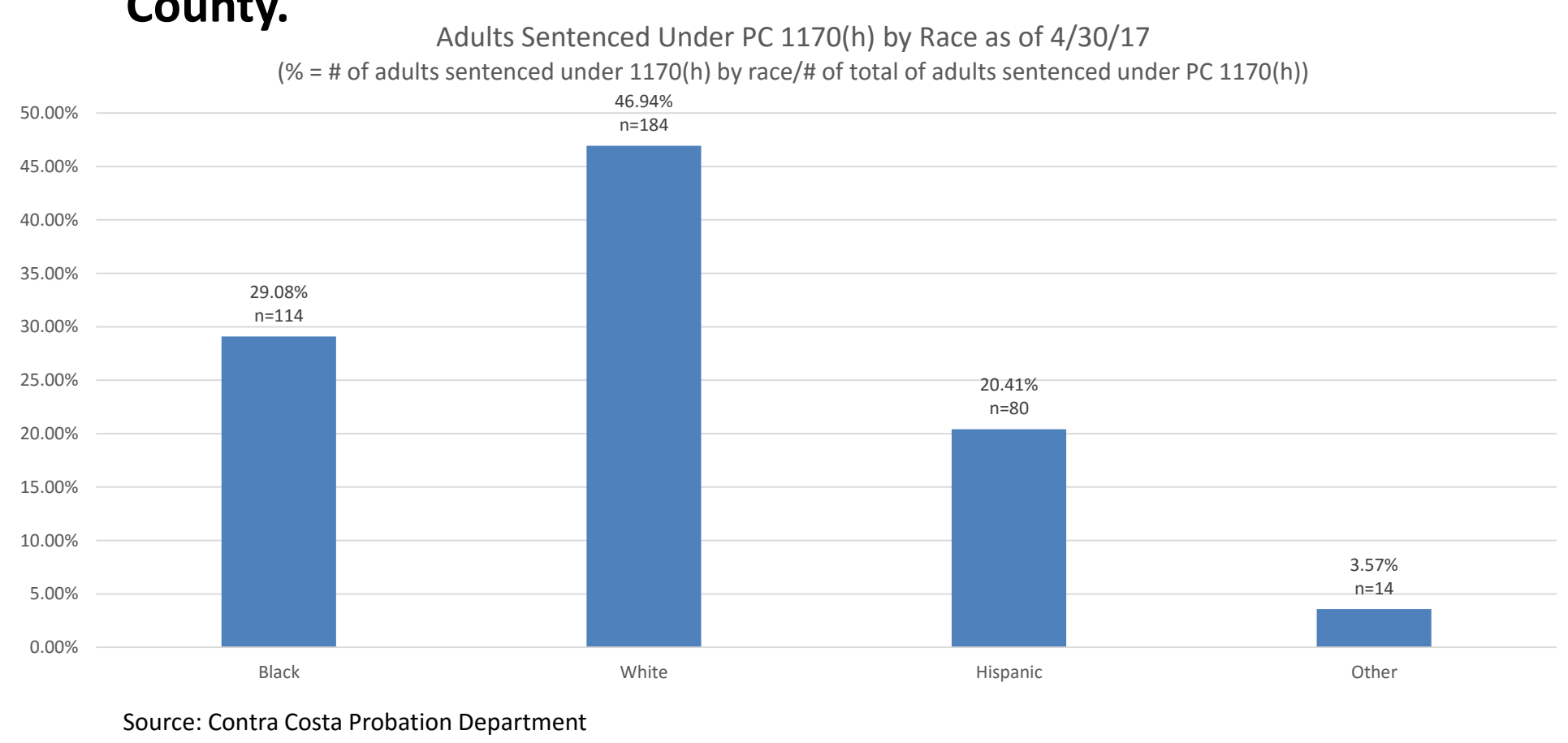


## Local Sentenced Population

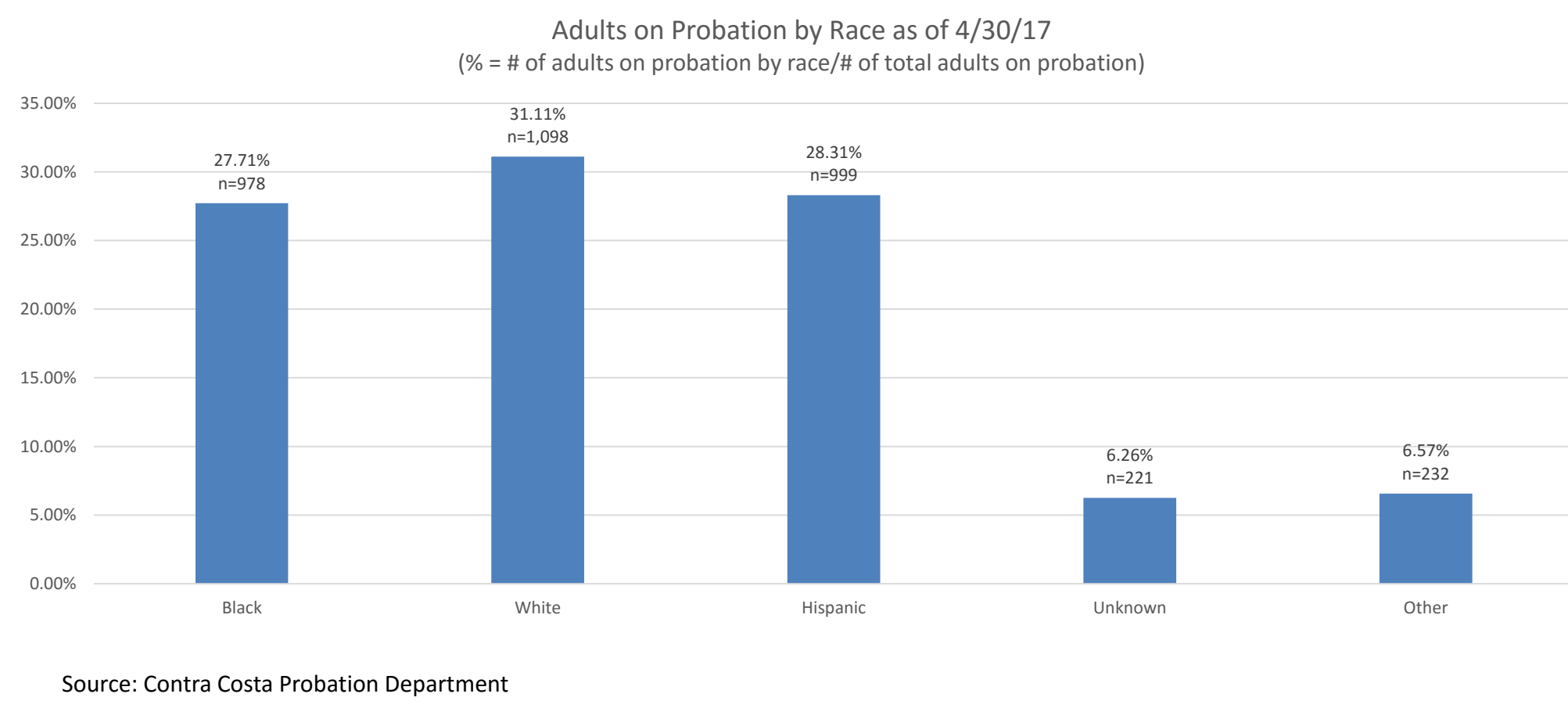
**Figure 9. As of May 24, 2017, White adults make up the greatest share of individuals sentenced to local county jail.**



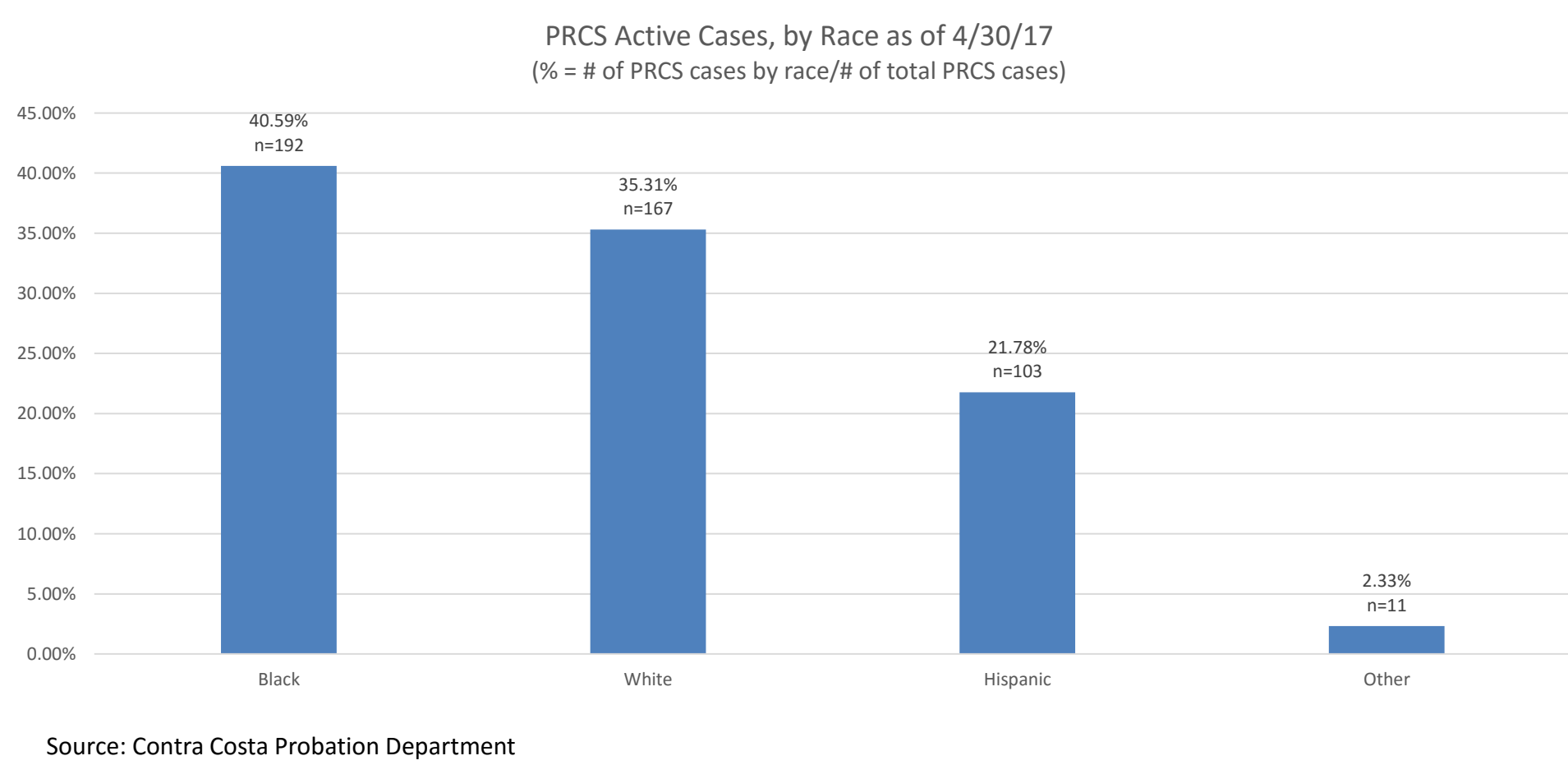
**Figure 11. As of April 30, 2017, White adults make up the greatest share of individuals sentenced under PC 1170(h) in Contra Costa County.**



**Figure 10. As of April 30, 2017, Black (27.71%), White (31.11%), and Hispanic (28.31%) adults make up approximately thirty-percent of adults on probation.**



**Figure 12. As of April 30, 2017, Black adults make up the greatest share of the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population.**







## **Racial Justice Task Force Kickoff Meeting Minutes**

### **Racial Justice Task Force Members**

**5.3.17**

<b>Member</b>	<b>In Attendance?</b>
Robin Lipetzky, Public Defender	Present
Harlan Grossman, Government Alliance of Race & Equity (GARE)	Present
Dennisha Marsh, First Five CCC, City of Pittsburgh Community Advisory Council	Present
Debra Mason, Mount Diablo Unified School District (MDUSD)	Present
John Lowden, Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office	Present
Dr. Christine Gerchow, Psychologist at Juvenile Hall Martinez	Present
Stephanie Medley, RYSE & AB109 CAB	Present
Magda Lopez, Director of Court Programs and Services	Present
Marcus Walton, Director of Communications West Contra Costa Unified School District	Present
Pastor Donnell Jones, Richmond Ceasefire	Present
My Christian, Contra Costa Interfaith Supporting Community Organization (CCISCO)	Not present*
Todd Billeci, Chief Probation Officer	Not present
Tom Kensok, Assistant District Attorney	Not present
Dr. William Walker, Health Services Director	Not present
Bisa French, Assistant Chief at Richmond Police Department	Not present
Edith Fajardo, Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE) Institute	Not present*

\*Indicates replacement may be needed

### **Resource Development Associates**

- Roberta Chambers
- Mikaela Rabinowitz
- Ardavan Davaran
- Jasmine Laroche
- Kelechi Ubozoh

### **Decisions made**

- Re-visit and provide final approval April meeting minutes.
- RDA will organize the questions/comments made and determine what can be answered with what type of data (quantitative or qualitative).
- RDA will contact task force members and agencies to determine what data is available for analysis.
- At the next meeting, RDA will identify research questions, identify data sources, and feasibility of data collection and analysis.



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force—Meeting #2 Notes

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- RDA will revisit discussion around mission, vision, and commitment at next meeting with task force members.

## Meeting Minutes

- I. Introductions
  - RDA introduced the agenda and the project timeline.
  - Meetings 4, 5, and 6 will incorporate identifying data that the task force believes is necessary.
  - RDA and task force members introduced themselves to share the expertise in the room.
- II. Approval of Meeting Minutes
  - Meeting minutes were approved with two corrections.
- III. Public Comment
  - Public encouraged task force to look into money bail reform.
  - Public would like task force to consider mental health diagnoses and how that impacts youth that may enter the juvenile justice system.
  - Public shared information about public monthly meetings hosted by the Juvenile Justice Commission.
- IV. Overview of Juvenile Justice Process Flow and Data
  - RDA presented the juvenile justice process flow that was created in collaboration with the RJTF project team, along with publically available data to demonstrate racial disparities at each decision point.
  - RDA explained that during this meeting there would not be a discussion or presentation of the adult system given the limited amount of time.
  - RDA explained that the process flow presented does not highlight every small detail of the system and that the data presented is not exhaustive.
  - RDA explained that the purpose of the presentation is to present the data that was found, have a discussion about what the task force wants to better understand, and then have a conversation about what data that was not available and not presented during the meeting.
  - RDA explained that the goal is to develop a data collection plan and present findings from the data gathered to better understand what racial disparities exist within the local system.
  - Task Force Questions/Comments:
    - There were no questions from the task force regarding the process for the day.
- V. Presentation of Juvenile Justice Process Flow and Data
  - RDA presented data on 2013-14 school suspension and expulsion rates for the following school districts: Acalanes Union High, Antioch Unified, Liberty Union, Martinez Unified, Mt. Diablo Unified, Pittsburg Unified, San Ramon Valley Unified, and West Contra Costa Unified.



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force—Meeting #2 Notes

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- RDA acknowledged that the task force is interested in school disparities, although this decision point is not a part of the juvenile justice system.
- Task Force Questions/Comments:
  - Do we have current data?
  - Do referrals to law enforcement include resource officers?
  - What constitutes a referral?
  - What are the processes for referrals and which schools have resource officers?
  - The geographic areas of what these schools encompass would be good to know, how many high schools are in the district? How many school- aged kids attend private schools vs. public schools? Are there similar rates of police contact with private schools?
  - Also may want to consider charter schools.
  - When investigating school resource officers, what accountability do they have, who hires them?
- RDA then presented data on juvenile arrests
- Task Force Questions/Comments:
  - Was there data on detention that highlights what lead to an arrests?
- RDA presented data on referrals to court
- Task Force Questions/Comments:
  - Task force member raised a point that it may be good to have a representative who is not a voting member to be present for subject matter expertise if the task force member cannot attend
- RDA presented data on pre-adjudication detention
- Task Force Questions/Comments:
  - One member stated that it would be helpful to see the difference by race for misdemeanor and felony cases
- RDA then asked the task force members about what gaps in the data not shown and what information they want to know
- Task Force Questions/Comments:
  - Do we have information if the child is on drugs? Are they being arrested or sent to a rehabilitation center? Want to know qualitatively how the process works.
  - Do they have any discretion as to how they discern if something is a formal arrests? Does the practice of not formally filing an arrest exists? What discretion do different actors have on who gets diverted?
  - What level of filing occurs at the petition filed point? At the jurisdictional stage, it would be interesting to know the demographics of the kids have at hearing versus those that do not? Dispositional hearing, probation has a say at this point. Would be interesting to know the break down by race of probation recommendation and does the court follow them?
  - Also maybe want to know how probation makes its recommendation?



## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force—Meeting #2 Notes

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- Would like to know the breakdown of Girls in motion on how many kids get referred.
- Would it be possible to find out what the charges are by race? Would be interesting to know the charges of what we have, want to know if there is a disparity by race for charges filed?
- What schools are not accepting AB166 credits and whom this is affecting?
- It may be interesting to know how other agencies are collecting data around this so we can learn from them. What type of data are they collecting and what is available? What is the system for tracking this information?
- We may want to dig deeper into the Cite and Release section of the process flow.
- It would be interesting to see how much discretion is used by law enforcement to decide an outcome (arrests or cited)?
- SRO, could they have discretion?
- It would be good to know what departments (such as police departments) are actually diverting youth?
- What is the MOU of this school district? Do they want police officers to help with matters that are school matters? Curious to know what the MOUs look like? What are the protocols or formal processes for how an SRO gets involved?
- Which schools have SRO program and what year was it implemented?
- Public Questions/Comment:
  - Is there anymore data available to look further into around school discipline?
  - Curious to know about the timing of a suspension, when does it happen?
  - Also want to know felony arrests by gender.
  - Would like to know the types of crimes being committed.
  - Programs available for diversion by school district
  - Compare poverty rates by school district.
  - It would be helpful to compare arrests by referrals.
  - Would like to know what the rates are for repeat offenders versus first time offenders?
  - It would be helpful to know the percent of students with learning disabilities that are in the system and what percent were diagnosed entering the system.

#### VI. Conclusion and Next Steps

- RDA will organize the questions/comments made and determine what can be answered with what type of data (quantitative or qualitative).
- RDA will contact task force members and agencies to determine what data is available for analysis.
- At the next meeting, RDA will identify research questions, identify data sources, and feasibility of data collection and analysis.



## **Contra Costa County**

### *Racial Justice Task Force—Meeting #2 Notes*

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- RDA will revisit discussion around mission, vision, and commitment at next meeting with task force members.
- Majority of task force members confirmed that they can meet the first Wednesday of every month at 1 pm.





## Racial Justice Task Force Kickoff Meeting Minutes

### Racial Justice Task Force Members

#### 4.5.17

Member	In Attendance
Magda Lopez, Director of Court Programs and Services	Present
Robin Lipetzky, Public Defender	Present
Dr. Christine Gerchow, Psychologist at Juvenile Hall Martinez	Present
Harlan Grossman, Government Alliance on Race & Equity (GARE)	Present
Todd Billeci, Chief Probation Officer	Present
Dennisha Marsh, First Five CCC, City of Pittsburg Community Advisory Council	Present
Pastor Donnell Jones, Richmond Ceasefire	Present
Bisa French, Assistant Chief at Richmond Police Department	Present
Tom Kensok, Assistant District Attorney	Present
Stephanie Medley, RYSE & AB109 CAB	Present
Marcus Walton, Director of Communications West Contra Costa Unified School District	Present
Dr. William Walker, Health Services Director	Present
Debra Mason, Mount Diablo Unified School District	Present
My Christian, Contra Costa Interfaith Supporting Community Organization (CCISCO)	Absent
John Lowden, Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office	Absent
Bob Sanchez, Antioch Unified School District (AUSD)	Absent*
Edith Fajardo, Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE) Institute	Absent*

\*Indicates replacement may be needed

#### Resource Development Associates

- Mikaela Rabinowitz
- Kelechi Ubozoh
- Amy Cole
- Ardavan Davaran
- Roberta Chambers

#### Decisions Made

- Ten members make a quorum
- Four dissenting voters requires additional discussion before moving forward
- The Task Force does not need a Chair
- RDA will provide flow charts of the criminal justice and education systems that highlight key points of decision-making that result in disparities
- RDA will send 2008 Contra Costa Racial Disparity report to the Task Force

#### Meeting Minutes

- I. Welcome and Introductions





## Contra Costa County

### Racial Justice Task Force

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- Supervisor Goia welcomed all attendees. He expressed his appreciation for Task Force members who have committed their time and energy to solving issues of racial disparities in Contra Costa County. He acknowledged the importance of the Task Force and his belief that the members can create an actionable plan with meaningful recommendations to create change in the Contra Costa.
- RJTF members and public introduced themselves and shared their hopes and expectations for the Task Force
- RDA team introductions
- II. Public Comment
  - There was no public comment.
- III. Brown Act Review
  - RDA reviewed the basics of the Brown Act and determined that the members are familiar with the Brown Act rules. Public comment indicated that Contra Costa operates under a Better Governance Order, which means that materials are made public at least 96 hours before the meeting. **Group is familiar with the Brown Act.**
- IV. Ground Rules
  - RDA overviewed basic ground rules before getting into developing working agreements
- V. Overview of RJTF Purpose and Project Purpose
  - RDA reviewed purpose of Racial Justice Task Force, project purpose, and Task Force roles and responsibilities.
  - Task Force Questions/Comments
    - Task Force asked for clarification to confirm that Slide 11 refers to prison, not jail
    - Task Force asked about potential role of a Chair and vision for the structure of the Task Force, noting that the Court seat will be non-voting.
    - Task Force asked about current vacancies. Other members and public clarified that there is one vacancy for CBO Seat 3, that the Antioch School District seat asked for a substitute, and that the Sheriff was unable to attend today's meeting
- VI. Working Agreements
  - RDA prompted the Task Force members to reflect on how they would like decision making to work.
  - Task Force asked for examples of the types of decisions the Task Force might be making and RDA provided examples such as handling disagreements, voting, and determining consensus. Members provided suggestions, such as using a thumbs up/sideways/down gradient and including a minority report to document dissenting opinions when appropriate.
  - Task Force also indicated that the decision-making process will be dependent on the type of decision.
  - Conversation around determining a quorum and how many dissenting voters can keep a vote from passing resulted in the following determinations:
    - Ten members make a quorum
    - Four dissenting voters requires additional discussion before moving forward
  - Conversation around handling conflict centered around respect, relying on ground rules, and RDA facilitation. Task Force also determined that there would not be a Chair.
  - **RDA: What if you did a first round and thumbs down are a signal to hear the concern and discuss, then do a second round and if votes don't change we move forward with minority opinion**
    - *General consensus from Task Force*



**Contra Costa County**  
**Racial Justice Task Force**

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- *RDA: Four with thumbs down requires conversation and conceivably a veto. In terms of number who needs to be here to make a decision, consider appropriate standard for quorum.*
- **Task force decided that 10 are needed for quorum**
- *Clarifying question: what's the process for public comment during these meetings?*
  - *RDA: as we move forward it will happen after agenda items.*
- *RDA: any opinions otherwise?*
  - *Public comment: In any disagreement both parties want to be heard and understood, doesn't matter wrong or right. Listening and hearing are necessary, you can feel and respond.*

VII. Intro to Criminal Justice

- RDA provided a high-level overview of criminal justice system
- Questions/Comments from Task Force
  - Task Force members provided clarification and revisions to presentation.
  - Members reaffirmed that the Task Force is looking at disparities across the lifespan.
  - Task Force members noted that there are additional instances of decision-making in the justice system that result in racial disparities and expressed interest in seeing a flow chart that highlights those key points.
  - One member asked to see a comparable chart with key decision-making points for the education system.
  - One member also highlighted choices made by justice agencies and media outlets to talk about crimes and show images of crimes in ways that create disparities.
    - **Consensus is that the group wants to see where key decision points are in the flow charts where disparity occurs.**
- Public Questions/Comments
  - Comment from public regarding the need to include arrest as a key moment for decision-making
  - Comment from public about a citation in the presentation that uses data from 2001, noting that more recent data is needed.

VIII. Update on public comment

- Determination that public comment will be allowed following Task Force comment at the end of each agenda item, as time allows
  - *RDA: We had public comment at the beginning, we're going to be explicit now that we're going to prioritize task force members' comments, then make space for public comment after each agenda item.*

IX. Disparities in the System

- RDA provided an overview of nation-wide racial disparities in the CJ system
- Task Force Questions/Comments:
  - Task Force had a conversation about the importance of using local and recent data for their work. RDA reviewed their intent to use the national data to provide context and examples in today's overview meeting, and that it will be the Task Force's role to define and identify data sources they would like to see moving forward.
  - Task Force would like RDA to disseminate the 2008 Contra Costa Racial Disparity Report
- Public comment/questions:
  - Rebecca Brown can provide additional data for the Task Force for Mt. Diablo, Antioch, and West County school districts.





**Contra Costa County**  
*Racial Justice Task Force*

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- X. Experiences of Disparity Activity:
- XI. Goals and Concerns
  - RDA summarized the goals and concerns expressed by Task Force members in prior interviews
  - Questions/Comments
    - None
  - Public comment
    - None
  - RDA facilitated an activity to generate potential mission and vision statements.
- XII. Conclusion
  - The next meeting will be Wednesday, May 3 from 1:00-3:00
  - RDA will review reports brought up today and the Task Force's mission/vision statement work
  - The Task Force will begin defining data and practicing consensus work